The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,165 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday.
L.	Pechawur	3500	600	J. C. Bator	9th Sept.
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat	4753	750	P. S Tomlin	26th "
—	Gwalior		sail	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Broge	10th "
M.	Hydaspes	2831	500	G. Scrivenar	17th "
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. E. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2735	500	G. W. Atkinson	Mail "
L.	Shannon	1118	300	J. S. Murray	7th Nov
M.	Assam	3388	500	S. E. Dale	14th "
L.	Calfhay	2863	501	T. Fairclough	21st "
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
VERONA	3116 600	L. H. Moule	19th	Sept.
MALWA	2939 600	A. C. Loggin	3rd	Oct.
ROSETTA	3302 700	G. W. Brady	17th	Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON, viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favourable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month for Aden, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	on Wednesday,	1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000 750	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder half-hour before the a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,100 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class „ 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTILAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 10th instant. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship, both from Bombay and Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Scurli	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Domich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Sept.
TITANIA	G. Domich	4,000	600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,093	Wilson	8th Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	29th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Every steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. AVOCA, Capt. Kirkham, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for Zanzibar direct.

For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

37, Khoja Mohla, 5th September, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadir, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, to the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BUGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

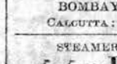
PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with ODD TICKETS by their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. SWORDSMAN will leave for Calcutta direct on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

No. 37, Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lenses.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our Chemicals have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 12
Eighteen Penny	do.	do.	„ 1 0
Two Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 2
Three Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 12
Five Shilling	do.	do.	„ 2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„	4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	„	8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	„	13 8
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	„	68 0

And other boxes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c	„	6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	„	12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„	20 0

And other boxes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	„	14 0
Thirty-Shillings Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	„	32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c	„	50 0

And other boxes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digest ed Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 1

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and of their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

Cases Brass Instruments.
Cases Electrum Instruments.
Spare Instruments. Half Sets.
Bows. Dividers. Protractors.
Proportional Compasses.
Beam and Pocket Compasses.
Theodolites.
Levels. Levelling Staves.
Clinometers. Sextants.
Prismatic Compasses.
Magnetic Compasses.
Architects' and Builders' Scales
Engineers' and Triangular Scales.
Parallel and Pocket Rules.
Straight Edges. The Squares.
Curves. Set Squares.
Drawing Boards. Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.
Optical Squares.
Cross Staff Heads.
Metallic Tapes.
Land Chains and Arrows.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each.	0 10
Eighteen penny	do.	do.	„ 1 0
Two Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 2
Three Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 12
Five Shilling	do.	do.	„ 2 12

BOXES OF DRY WATER COLOURS.

Six Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c	Rs.	4 0
One Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	„	13 8
Five Guinea Box, specially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, China-ware, &c., &c.	„	68 0

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c	Rs.	6 0
One Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	„	12 0
Thirty Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„	20 0

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	Rs.	14 0
Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	„	32 0
Thirty Shillings Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c.	„	50 0

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

			Cash prices Rs. as.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour		each	Rs. 0 4
Sixpenny	„	„	„ 0 6
One Shilling	„	„	„ 0 12
Eighteenpenny	„	„	„ 1 0
Three Shillings	„	„	„ 1 12
Four Shillings	„	„	„ 2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

		Cash prices.
Pocket Tube Box containing 12 Colours each	Rs.	7 0
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c	„	7 0
Thirty-Shillings Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes &c	„	41 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c	„	66 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS.
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT. GOLD INK. LIQUIDS. INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES AND BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WATER BOTTLES. PENCILS. DIPPERS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS:

H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment.

Copies thereof may be seen at their Offices.

The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.

We offer their Wine "Royal Charter" to the Public at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.

Less Discount for Cash 5 per cent.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarters under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.
Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case	...	...Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case	... „	725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case	„	575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do.	... „	400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

NOTICES.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE DECKAN.
By RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHUNDARKAR.
In 1 Vol. M.R.A.S.
Price Rs. 1-8.

"Professor Bhandarkar deserves the special thanks of Government for the great labour and learning he has spent on this very elaborate and valuable early history of the Deccan."—*Letter of Mr. J. M. Campbell, Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer, to Government.*

"I am greatly interested by your History. The fulness and the different subjects it takes up give it an interest which the general reader cannot feel in the simple chronicle of kings." "It is the most generally interesting of the learned historical contributions."—Mr. Campbell's letters to the author.

"I have read it carefully and found it to be just what such a work should be. Your remarks on the Gupta Era will, I trust, set at rest a long disputed and puzzling problem in Indian chronology."—Dr. Rajendralal Mitra.

BOMBAY:—MESSRS. GOPAL NARAYAN & CO., Kalbadevi-road.

POONA:—MESSRS. COOPER & Co., East-street; ARYA BHUSHAN PRESS, Budhvar.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for the SECOND ISSUE will be delivered in exchange for the temporary receipts, on and after the 1st September, 1884.

By Order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, No. 9, Graham's Buildings, Borah Bazar-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., when members are requested to attend the meeting.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1884.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share, for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid at the registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1884, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on that day.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 10th, to Friday, the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th September, 1884.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Upcountry orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
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Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1 0
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NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 5th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Call of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made:—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
„ 150 „ 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 1st October next up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, and up to 11-30 a.m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi and Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay, for the supply of POTATOES under schedule No. 13 to the Commissariat Department at Karachi and Hyderabad for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the tenders must be furnished in cash or Government loan paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 19th Aug., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay on 10th September 1884, up to 11-30 a.m., for the supply of BED and PILLOW CASES for use in Barrack and Hospitals in three classes, for 1, 3 and 5 years, commencing from 1st April, 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Parties who may wish to tender at Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Secunderabad and Bangalore are requested to apply to the Executive Commissariat officers at those stations for forms of tenders and schedules and to hand over to them receipts for the earnest money deposited.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m. at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

For ADEN.		
Kurbih and Straw under Schedule	No. 18	Tenders to be received On 1st October, 1884.
Firewood and Charcoal	„ 19	Do. Do.
Shoeing Commissariat cattle	„ 20	Do. Do.
Purchase of empty casks	„ 21	On 6th October, 1884.
Butter and milk	„

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... F. FROST.
MANAGERS ..... TOWERS & BEVERLY.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
LAST NIGHT ! LAST NIGHT !

OF THE
ROSA TOWERS'
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
IN
W. S. GILBERT'S COMEDY,
"ENGAGED."
"ENGAGED."
"ENGAGED."
And second appearance of
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
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TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.
CHARLES DANCE'S TWO-ACT COMEDY,
"NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS"
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To be followed by
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FRANK GREEN'S LONDON
BURLESQUE,
BURLESQUE,
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
With entirely new Scenery.

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be secured for any Night in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Business Manager for F. Frost ..... A. FIELDER.

NOTICE.—S. S. COLOMBO has ARRIVED from Marseilles and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to take delivery of their Goods at once. Any claim for shortage, breakage, &c., should be made to the undersigned before the steamer sails, otherwise no claim will be admitted.
RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., to consider the Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 5th September, 1884, regarding the date of the opening of the Exhibition, and to fix the date.
By order of the President.
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, September 8, 1884.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.

PIECE MUSIC! PIECE MUSIC! PIECE MUSIC!
ONLY FOUR ANNAS THE PIECE.
We sell all our Books at EIGHT ANNAS THE SHILLING FOR CASH.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Day's Collacon	2 0
Max Muller's Selected Essays, 2 vol.	10 0
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The Ironmaster; by Georges Ohnet	3 12
Book of Familiar Quotations	1 4
Boccaccio's Decameron (Morley's Lby. Edn.)	0 10
Peter Simple; by Capt. Marryat	0 6
Bookwood; by W. H. Ainsworth	0 6

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.

NEW NOVELS,
IN CHEAP EDITION.
Price Re. 1-4. Post free, Re. 1-8.

Flower and Weed; by Miss Braddon.
Grape from a Thorn; by James Payne.
Brace of Yarrow; by Charles Gibbon.
Kept in the Dark; by A. Trollope.
Facing the Footlights; by F. Marryat.
Bridget; by M. Betham Edwards.
Ten Thousand a Year; by S. Warren.
Absentee; by Maria Edgeworth.
Aunt Hepsy's Foundling; by Mrs. L. Adams.
Belinda; by Maria Edgeworth.
Diary of a late Physician; by S. Warren.
Ayala's Angel; by Anthony Trollope.
By the Gate of the Sea; by D. C. Murray.
Dust; by James Hawthorn.
For Percival; by Margaret Veley.
Gentle and Simple; by M. Paul.
Martyrdom of Madeline; by R. Buchanan.
Heart's Problem; by Charles Gibbon.
Hi-l me Discourse; by Mary C. Hay.
Kitty; by M. Betham Edwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of MANECKBAI, wife of Framjee Rustomjee Khundalawalla, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased.
FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE KHUNDALAWALLA, widower of the deceased.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased which the Petitioner claims as his own property are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. RANAJI,
The 6th day of September, 1884.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11 a. m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p. m. at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885- and 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

		Tenders to be received on
Sugar	Under Schedule No. 26.	13th Oct., 1884
Sugar	No. 26A.	13th "
Potatoes and Vegetables	No. 27.	16th "
Tea, &c.	No. 28.	16th "
FOR PERIM. Mutton, Provisions, Water and miscellaneous articles	No. 1.	16th "

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11-30 a. m. at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

			Tenders to be received on
Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad, Mhow, Ahmedabad, Bombay	Stage for the conveyance of Funeral Parties, and Coffins.	Under Schedule No. 3	9th October 1884.
Poona	Wooden Articles, Copper, Iron and Tinware and Crockery and China Ware.	" 4	" 9th "
Ahmednagar, Mhow	Leather, Bamboo and Rattan Articles and Earthenware	" 5	" 9th "
Neemuch, Nusserabad, Karachi, Hyderabad	Cattle Equipments and Commissariat Head Stock	" 8	" 13th "
Deesa, Palgam, Ahmedabad	Country Medicines	" 9	" 13th "
Bombay, Poona and Karachi	Fish, Salted	" 6	" 15th "
Belgam	Hired draught Bullocks	" 7	" 15th "
Bombay	Tow, Country	" 8	" 15th "

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE
Is three times a man since he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." Druggists,
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, KHAMGAUM.
TENDERS are invited to supply the above Company with Press Hamals, Gunnies, and Twine for the season 1884-1885.
For particulars apply to
BOOTH & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5-8 per share, for the half year ending 30th June 1884, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, between 11 a. m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th ultimo, on production of their share certificates.
By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.
TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona up to noon, and by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay up to 11-30 a. m., of the 19th September, 1884, for the SUPPLY of GRAM, parched, and POWA under Schedule No. 44, Class D, for 1884-85.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.
J. M. BOYD, Col.,
Commissariat Store-keeper General.
Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1884.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1 To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1884.
2 To declare a dividend.
3 To elect a Director in place of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 20th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.
By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. J.—Suit No. 503 of 1880.
KHATAO BOWJEE of Bombay, a Kutchee Lowana, Hindoo, Lunatic, so found by inquisition by POONA WALLJEE, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Wadnee Gadee, without the Fort, the Committee of the person and estate of the said Lunatic.....Plaintiff,
vs.
CHUNDA RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort, and PREMJEE LUDJA, heir and legal representative of LUDJA KUNDO, and his successor in the office of Sheta or headman of the caste, residing at Sattle without the Fort, being the Shethias or headmen of the Kutchee Lowana caste in Bombay, and CANJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Dariasthan-street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.
To the members of the Kutchee Lowana caste, Resident in Bombay.
PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Birwood on the 4th day of September, instant, notice is hereby given by the undersigned that the plaintiff has filed a suit claiming that the defendants as Shethias of the Kutchee Lowana caste may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 41,02-3-9 (being the balance due to him for moneys expended by him for the caste) with interest and that it may be declared that the plaintiff has a valid charge in respect of the said sum, and interest on all moneys due or to become due in respect of the said caste contributions and the caste funds, and also that the plaintiff has a valid charge or lien on all the caste property situate at Dariasthan-street without the Fort of Bombay.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1884.
J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, the simplest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with latest improvements and complete in accessories. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint. Oil Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Rope, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Sequeira's Calvert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. and 10 per cent.), Quantas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

TABLE FILTERS, of Stout Glass, in 1, 2 and 3 pint sizes. These are peculiarly suited for the Bed-room and for Table use, affording a ready and simple means of obtaining freshly purified water.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

JUST received a large stock of assorted English Boots and Shoes, modern prices.—Hussomaly Mulla Hakeemjee, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

A CALCULATOR REQUIRED, must be proficient in Higher Mathematics. Apply RALLI BROTHERS.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE CLERK, with Board and Lodging free. Apply to Manager, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

WANTED, a CLERK for the *Voice of India*. Apply, stating terms and qualifications, to DADABHAI NAOROJEE, Esq., 16, Marine-street.

AN ENGINEER and Millwright of great experience in all kinds of Mill work desires an engagement as Manager. H. D. is *Gazette* office, Bombay.

LATEST NOVELTIES.—Crewel Appliques, Silk Ornaments, the most artistic designs. Sample packets Re. 1 and Rs. 2.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

NEWEST SHAPES in Black Felt Hats for evening wear, at Rs. 6-8, at A. LACKA and Co.'s Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

AGENCY FOR GERMANY.—Wanted by a Leipzig general commission merchant's house an active Agent. Best references given and required. Address S. & K. Berlinerstrasse, 19, Leipzig, Germany.

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER (lately from England) wishes an engagement as governess to young children. Acquirements English, French, Advanced Music and Singing, very musical; highest references, L. O., Post Office, Mussoorie, Himalayas.

TO BE LET, furnished, for six months, from the 1st October, the half or whole of the house now occupied by Mr. Branson on Breach Candy. For particulars apply to Mr. Branson.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST. BOMBAY.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5-2, Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

LAND FOR SALE, 11½ acres, adjoining Poona Railway Station and River, growing sugar-cane, good building site. Apply A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithal, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes and Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an enclosed plot of ground, very conveniently and centrally situated for business purposes. To view apply to the Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAAL PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Tariff Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 2, interleaved, Rs. 3-4.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARCE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND, for the half year ended 30th June, 1884, at Rs. 20 (fifty) per share of Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 25 (twenty-five) per share of Rs. 500 paid-up, will be paid on and after THURSDAY next, the 11th inst., to shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 9th inst.
By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

DORSET COUNTY SCHOOL.
NEAR DORCHESTER.
VISITOR.—The BISHOP of SALISBURY.
HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. T. RUSSELL WRIGHT, M.A. (late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge.)
School site of 10 acres, most healthily situated.
School Chapel, Fives Court, Chemical Laboratory, Carpenter's shop.
Boys receive kind treatment and personal attention.
Three Terms.
Fees £35 to £41 per annum.
Boys can remain during holidays on payment of a moderate additional fee.
For prospectus apply to A. HAYNES, Esq., Powerstock, Dorsetshire, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.
On THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum, opposite the old Ice Factory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery, pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Dr. Pandoorung Gopal, proceeding to Poona, the same comprising rich glassware, crockeryware, best plated ware, such as electroplated salver, tea pots, ice pitcher, butter pots, chamber and table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as arms and without arm chairs, pier table and writing tables, side board, dumb waiter, whatnot, dining table, three pieces; conversation sofa, chiffonier, marble teapoys, kerosine oil hanging lamps, four lights hanging argand lamp by Tucker and Sons, pictures and oleograph in gilt frame, by the best artists, washing and dressing tables, dressing glasses, clock, gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, &c. Also dispensary, furniture and medicine bottles.
AT 2 P.M.
One horse.
One carriage.
The property on view 3 days before the sale, and catalogues will be published.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 9th September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE OF SHARES AND GOLD BANGLES.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of Shah Keshowjee Kunsojee and on account and risk of Nanabhoy Bapoojee, 5 shares of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
Nos. 102, 801, 802, 1119, 1189.
1 share of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, No. 267.
Also on the same day, at their sale-room, by order of Shah Keshowjee Kunsojee and on account and risk of Nanabhoy Bapoojee—
9 gold bangles (kamrie).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. C. J.—Suit No. 582 of 1883.
KESSOWJEE JADOWJI and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
VASUNJEE HARIDAS and others .....Defendants.
Notice is hereby given that THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th day of Sept., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the directions ordered the 16th day of January, 1885, the following valuable landed property at 4 p. m. :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of Cutcherry with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Seasay-street, within the district of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7251 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 187, 188, and 492, and which said premises were bounded on the north by the house of Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, and partly by the said Mango Seasay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Juggunath Gopal, and partly by the house of Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Baloo, and partly by the house of Mr. Jaitha Hurarej, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE BOWANDASS BARHURYA, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, his Office, No. 2, Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 70, Meadow-street, Fort.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 9th September.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1884, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 30th June, 1884.
To declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th August, 1884.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 10th September, 1884, (both days inclusive).

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.
THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for works in VENTILATING SHAFTS, CAST-IRON DOWN-PIPES and FITTINGS, &c., &c., in the District of Kamathipura.
The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 5 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising :—
1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bill of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debenture has been deposited with him as earnest money.
Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Oliwant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1884.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality (Sewerage Department), Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.
TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered on the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.
1. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.
W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Vellapur, 30th August, 1884.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."
Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 21 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Frommint, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" ...	" 56 0
Jerrard Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	" ...
Curvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Kloto	" ...	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0	
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0	
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0	

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 19 0	
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ...	" 21 0
Leistenmilch	" ...	" 39 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 29 0
Johannisberger	" ...	" 35 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 30 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Rosenblumchen	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Nonnenleier	" ...	" 18 0
Rosenmuscat	" ...	" 21 0
Hochgewachs	" ...	" 24 0
Liebfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Kirchenstuck-Rosenberg	" 21 0	" ...
Doctorsteinberger-Rosenberg	" 21 0	" 34 0
Steinberger	" 31 0	" 34 0
Scharfenberger	" 31 0	" 40 0
Johannisberger	" 39 0	" 42 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Faude	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ...
Chateau Lafite	" 24 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru du Barreyre	" 19 0	...
Chateau la Lagune	" 24 0	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ...	" 19 0
From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	" 25 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 13 0	...
Chateau Roiner	" 17 0	...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	" ...	" ...
M. & Spann	" 25 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.J. Bolteau & Co.	" 30 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	" 36 0	" ...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky**	" 25 0	...

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Paul	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummmel	" 30 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" ...	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ...	" 5 0
Do. do. Pints	" ...	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Ceylone Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Kornman Braudevin	" 12 0
Finest Copenhagen Kurmmel	" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" 4 0
Do. do. do. " Lion, First Swiss Brand	" 5 0
Do. do. do. " Baby	" 3 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do. per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do. per 2 lb. tin	2 1/4

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	Per 1 lb. tin.	Per ½ lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Metzwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 0	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Celiery	" 0 14	" 0 14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Asparagus	Rs. 5	Rs. 5
Celiery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French beans	" 1 0	" ...
Small Salmon	" 1 6	" ...

TERMS.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH &

THE ROBBERY FROM THE MINT.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the magisterial examination was commenced with regard to the two men in custody in connexion with the robbery of silver from the Bombay Mint. In the month of May last Daryakhan Ebramkhan, who appears a strong and active man of twenty-five years of age, appeared in the dock wearing a cap which bore the number of the regiment to which he belonged, the 10th N. I. He is charged under Section 380 with theft in a building used for the custody of property, and his fellow-prisoner, Fakirjee Abbajee, aged 35, who was until his arrest employed as mucadam at the Empress Mills, Parel, stands charged with concealing and disposing of property, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Little, Government Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended. Mr. Superintendent McDermott, under whose directions the investigation has been conducted which has resulted in the discovery of a quantity of the stolen silver and the arrest of the prisoners, was present on behalf of the police.

In opening the case on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Little explained the procedure at the Mint when a delivery of silver for coinage takes place. When merchants brought their silver to the Mint from time to time to be sold, it was first melted down and assayed. The bars were marked with a number, this numbering being commenced with the 1st April, and ended on the 31st March in the following year, no silver being kept in the Mint for more than a year without being passed through. The merchant's silver having been assayed and valued, it became the property of the Government, and was moved into the bullion department. The silver was weighed into certain quantities, each sufficient for one melting pot, and was wheeled in trucks into the strong-room, ready to be melted down. No further weighing took place, and the silver having been melted into bars was passed on to the machine department. For the purpose of the prosecution he would be able to show that a number of bars were placed in the strong-room on the afternoon of the 17th May, and that the accused Daryakhan was placed outside on duty as sentry until the morning of the 18th. As sentry he had to walk up and down between the pre-melting room and the melting-room, in the corner of which the strong-room was situated. On the 19th May, when the officials returned to the Mint, the padlock of the strong-room was found to have been broken, having apparently been wrenched open with an iron lever. The lock was handed to Mr. W. J. Fido, but he, thinking it had been broken by accident, took no particular notice of the occurrence. During the melting operation that day a melter noticed that the silver in the pot under his charge did not stand so high as it ought to have done. This was also reported, but no theft was suspected, and the dross-washers were instructed to notice whether there was an unusual amount of silver in the dross. There was always a deficiency of 700 tolas in the day's melting, but in this instance the deficiency exceeded 3,000 tolas. The loss was accordingly reported to the police, and in July the bars of silver were dug up in the Mint compound, close to where the sentry would have been on duty. Another quantity of silver was found in the possession of the second accused at Parel. He denied having any, but subsequently produced the silver from a box. This box, he should prove, was bought from a carpenter about the time of the robbery by Daryakhan. He should further prove that the two accused were seen cutting up silver in the house of the second man, and that a portion of the silver was made into wristlets which were pledged with a Marwaree. In fact, said Mr. Little, the circumstantial evidence in the case was so strong that he did not think his worship would have any difficulty in concluding to send the accused for trial at the sessions.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Mr. Joseph O'Connor, who deposed.—I am second assistant melter in the Mint and live on the Kalbadevi-road. When private merchant's silver is delivered for coinage, it is brought into the pre-melting department and cast into bars, each of which is numbered. I produce the register of the pre-melting department for the current financial year. According to this book, on May 2 fifteen pots of silver were melted into 28 bars, and each bar was numbered 496; the total weight of the bars after melting was 15,091 tolas. On May 3 one lot of 17 pots was melted into 28 bars, which were marked 521, and weighed in all 15,380 tolas. The two bars produced here by the police and numbered 496, and a third bar numbered 521, are cast and numbered exactly like those at the Mint. I believe these three bars must have been cast in the pre-melting department.

Mr. Little also showed the witness four portions of a fourth bar, and asked if he could identify these as having passed through the Mint.

Witness was certainly positive these had formed a bar that had been cast in the Mint.

Mr. Little pointed out that the numbers on the fourth bar seemed to have been erased, but he should be able to offer further evidence as to its identification.

Hormusjee Rustomjee Umriga, bullion keeper in the Mint, stated.—I produce the bullion weighment book, which is kept under my direction. On May 3 a bar numbered 496 and weighing 15,091 tolas were given weighment number 755. When such bars come into my custody, they are first kept in the stronghold. Afterwards different kinds of silver, in certain fixed quantities, are weighed and delivered to the melter. In the bullion delivery book appears an entry showing that these bars were on the 17th May handed over to the melting department. They would have been delivered to the melter's strong-room in the private trucks with other silver. The bars numbering 521 and weighing 15,381 tolas were given weighment number 760 on the 6th May, and delivered to the melters on the 17th of the same month.

Mr. Joseph William Fido, head melter in the Mint, stated.—I live at Grant's Buildings, Colaba, and am in charge of the melting department of the Mint. On the 17th May, when I left the Mint in the evening, everything was in order, and the strong-room was locked in the usual way with a padlock. On the morning of the 19th when I entered, I walked round the department to see that everything was in order. Then, going to my desk, I was looking through my account books when I heard my mucadam say a lock was broken. I turned round, looked at the lock, and told him to get it repaired. I did not see that it was broken, but took his word for it. He returned and said it could not be repaired without an order from the foreman. I told them to put it away, and subsequently found it on a window. Later in the day, about twelve, the same mucadam told me pot-[illegible] appeared to have less silver in it than [illegible] No. 7. I instructed the dross-washers to see if [illegible] any leakage from the pots. I also others. [illegible] my books and weighed up all there had [illegible] looked through altogether about twenty lakhs my balances, [illegible] there is always some loss under my charge [illegible] On Saturday it amounted to in the day's melting. [illegible] daily loss is about 700 730 tolas, and the [illegible] I never had so large a tolas. To my recollection [illegible] twenty years. I reported loss in melting as 3,000 [illegible] per, and the police were have been at the Mint for t[illegible] the deficit to the Mint Mast[illegible] observed a common informed. On their arrival [illegible] ng-room door instead look had been put on the str[illegible] ound the catch was of the Chubb's lock. I then [illegible] e iron trucks con- broken. In this strong-room th[illegible] The trucks are taining the silver are lodged in my possession. locked, and the key is kept [illegible] contents put into As silver is wanted for the [illegible] 15,000 tolas. Out- truck is hauled out, and all its [illegible] ays stationed at a single pot, each pot receiving [illegible] who could see all side the melting department is alw[illegible] s up and down the door in the day-time a sentry, [illegible] nment, and he that goes on inside; at night he pa[illegible] iron railing beside the melting department. [illegible] nment, and he separates the sentry from the depart[illegible] railing is can always see into the room. This iron [illegible] not or two about 10 feet high, and reaches within a [illegible] of the roof. On July 12 the mucadam felt a little and I went into the compound. I remove[illegible] about of the earth, and I dug out two of the bar[illegible] three feet from the beat of the sentry. [illegible] ficer at The prisoner Daryakhan asked.—Why [illegible] not give information to his commanding [illegible] which the time you found the lock broken?

Witness.—I reported it to the Mint Mast[illegible] handing was my duty.

Daryakhan.—As I was under the co[illegible] given his officer, why did you not report it to him [illegible] arlier.

The magistrate.—The witness [illegible] hasster report answer, that the Mint Master was his

Daryakhan.—Why did not the Mi[illegible] matter for obser- it to the commanding officer?

The magistrate.—That will be [illegible] ed in the melting vation at your trial. [illegible] the lock produced.

Madoo Pandoo, who is em[illegible] e strong-room where department, deposed.—I kn[illegible] men who work at the It was put on the door of [illegible] locking and unlocking our silver is kept. We [illegible] ening of the 19th May I scale were in the habit o[illegible] ock, when I found it was the room, and on the [illegible] lock was hanging by the took the key to open th[illegible] and, and handed the padlock to already unlocked. [illegible] basp, and I reported th[illegible] also employed in the melt- the mucadam. [illegible] vidence that on the Saturday Maboo Bapoo, who [illegible] d the strong-room door with the department, gave[illegible] and broken. This was evening he had secur[illegible] of the melter or assistant the padlock now pro[illegible] done in the presenja Sahib, mucadam in the melter as usual. [illegible] the Mint, said.—I recollect Masun Sahib [illegible] broken. One of the next melting d[illegible] ught the lock to me at the d[illegible] and showed it to me [illegible] Mr. Fido, and, show- [illegible] to get it mended. The to w[illegible] sent me to the fitter, John Fido, [illegible] me to get the man who ke the lock fine[illegible] have the occurrence re- ted. I brought the lock back again to Mr. J. W. o, and it was left on the table. That morning er was taken in a truck from the strong-room he melters as usual, and the melter told me wards some of the silver was missing. I went he melting pot and saw it did not contain proper quantity. I thought the pot must leaked, but not finding any silver under- h, I reported the deficiency to Mr. Fido. When ilver was found i[illegible] compound I had my ation down to it. [illegible] Mr. Fido, and the were dug up in [illegible] her in the Mint, Calian[illegible] he had planted [illegible] atoes before the oon, and in July [illegible] them up in the ound when he [illegible] silver beneath the ground. He called the mucadum and showed him the spot. Mr. Fido was also called, and several of the men there were directed to dig up the ground, when another bar was discovered.

Sudhoo Hari, 1192 A, stated that in July he was instructed to dig in the Mint compound. About twenty-five paces from a sentry-box he found a third bar of silver, and he pointed out the spot to Mr. Superintendent McDermott.

Sadnak Gondusk, naik in E. company of the 10th N. I.—Said he knew the accused Daryakhan, who belonged to the same regiment. Witness was corporal of the guard at the Mint on Saturday, the 17th May. The guard consisted of a jemadar, hawildar, himself, and twenty-one men; and seven sentries were posted at a time. Daryakhan formed one of the guard who went on duty at six in the morning of the 17th, and was relieved at the same time on the following morning. Witness posted the accused at the post outside the melting department, and during the twenty-four hours Daryakhan would have been on duty eight hours, in four turns of two hours each.

Bala Dabadi, a sepoy in the 10th N. I., in the same company as the accused, Daryakhan, produced the duty roll of May 17, showing the accused to have been on duty at the Mint.

Further evidence was called to prove the purchase of the box in which some of the silver was discovered at Parel and to establish the pledging of a pair of new silver wristlets with a Marwaree by the second accused, who obtained for them Rs. 25.

Saba Khan Adam Khan, who lives in the same chawl as the second accused at Parel, to whom he is related, said Daryakhan's sister was married to Fakeerjee Abbajee. Witness was present when the wristlets were pledged by the second accused, who said he had had them made.

Kulsam, a daughter of the second accused, gave evidence that about three months ago a wedding was celebrated in that chawl at Parel. Daryakhan came there at night, and her father having been aroused, the former brought a box into the room containing pieces of silver. Witness saw Daryakhan breaking up the silver, and he gave one of the pieces to her father, to be made into wristlets for her. A woman living on the floor below called out to know what the noise was when the silver was being broken, and on this Daryakhan stopped breaking it into pieces.

Hossain Shah Adam Shah, who also lives in the chawl, added that the box was brought on the night of the wedding by a cooly who accompanied Daryakhan, and it remained in the room until removed by the police. On another occasion when Daryakhan came witness was sent for *pan-supari*. Having taken it into the room, he lay down outside, when he heard a noise of hammering in the room.

Other confirmatory evidence having been given, the case was adjourned until this morning, when the Assay Master and Mr. Superintendent Mc Dermott will give evidence.

The court rose at 7-30 p.m.

A WIFE MURDER.

YESTERDAY morning Dewkee, the wife of Janoo Dhondee, a tent lascar employed at Government House, Parel, was found lying murdered in a room which she occupied with her husband in the compound of Government House. The facts of the murder will be read in the following evidence recorded by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, who held an inquest on the body yesterday.

Gunga, the mother of the deceased, said her daughter was 15 years of age. Six months since she had married. She complained on the 2nd instant that her husband constantly ill-treated her; he beat her, and stuffed her mouth with cloth to stifle her screams. She was unwilling to return to him, and the witness allowed her daughter to remain in her house. Last Friday the husband came to the house with about twenty caste-fellows at 7 p.m. They seized the deceased and dragged her out, taking her along Duncan-road. They went to the police station at Clare-road, where a European police officer, after inquiry, advised the wife to return to her husband, who was warned not to ill-treat the woman. The deceased was then dragged away by her husband and his uncle, and cried as she was taken away. Witness never saw her daughter again, but yesterday heard of her death.

Claudio Rodolfo Lobo, a clerk in Government House, and other witnesses said that as Janoo Dhondee, the husband of the deceased, absented himself from his duties, about 6 a.m. yesterday he was sent for. It was found that his door was locked, and on it was pasted a piece of paper with the following Mahratti writing in pencil:—"Compliments. I have cut my wife's throat. My clothes should be given to my uncle, who lives near the Victoria Gardens." The police were sent for, and on going into the room, the deceased was found lying on a mat in the middle of the floor. She was dead. Her throat was cut, and her clothes were bloody. A knife was found in a box, and there were marks of fresh blood on it. Subsequently Janoo Dhondee was arrested by the police, and his clothes were found to be stained with blood.

The inquiry stands adjourned till to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, with the European mails of the 22nd August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Major and Mrs. Tillard.
Mr. Henry Conder.
Mr. and Mrs. Rotton.
Mr. Cooper.
Mr. Powlett.
Mr. Dingle.
Mr. and Mrs. Masson, and niece (Miss Masson).
Miss Blackwood.
Mr. Oliver.
Mr. and Mrs. Dumphey.
Surgeon Patterson.
Mr. and Mrs. Kelly.
Mr. Wickets.
Mr. Pile.
Mr. Shaw.
Mr. Wickett.
Mr. Saunders.
Mr. Pratt.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Hafee Mahomed. Mr. Syed Mirza.

FROM ADEN.—Hussan Yabes, 5 friends, and 1 infant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 22ND AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Saturday presented new colours to the Seaforth Highlanders, at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight.

The envoys from King John of Abyssinia were presented to the Queen at Osborne on Wednesday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, are on a visit to Sir W. Armstrong at Craigside. On Wednesday the Royal party visited Newcastle-on-Tyne, and formally opened a new public park. The streets of the town were thronged, and the Royal visitors had an enthusiastic reception. Yesterday the Prince and Princess opened a new dock at Newcastle.

The funeral of the late Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye on Tuesday was attended by representatives of the Queen, Prince of Wales, and Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and by a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased duke.

Numerous meetings have been held during the week in various parts of the country both to condemn and approve the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Ferguson, the Liberal candidate, has been returned M.P. for Ross and Cromarty by a large majority over the Conservative and Land Reform competitors.

The dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on [illegible] Resident in Persia.

General Brine, with a compani[illegible] a successful balloon voyage across the Channel on Friday, ascending from Hythe, and descending about 12 miles from Calais.

At cricket, Yorkshire defeated Kent by 10 wickets. On Saturday Notts defeated Middlesex by an innings and 91 runs. Gloucestershire won by seven runs against Lancashire. Somersetshire beat Devonshire by an innings and four runs. Kent beat Derbyshire by an innings and nine runs. The Australians defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 136 runs. Lancashire beat Surrey by eight wickets. The match between Middlesex and Yorkshire was drawn.

Some disturbances at Worthing, arising from attacks on the Salvation Army, culminated on Wednesday in a dangerous riot, which was only suppressed on the arrival of a detachment of cavalry from Brighton.

The continued drought has seriously affected the water-supply in many parts of the south of England and in the upper Thames valley not only is the river unprecedentedly low, but most of the wells have become dry.

A man died at Birmingham on Monday from cholera, as certified by his medical attendant, but the local medical authorities have since declared that the cause of death was diarrhœa.

Two men died at Bolton on Monday from the effects of excessive heat.

A farmer at Stoney Stanton, near Hinckley, was killed on Sunday by a young bull, which attacked him while he was driving home other cattle.

Four men, who had undergone a period of imprisonment in Leicester Gaol for disobeying orders for the vaccination of their children, went welcomed on their release on Saturday by a large assemblage of sympathizers. It appears that there is a general disposition in the town to resist vaccination.

A Nationalist meeting attended by about 8,000 persons, was held on Friday at Monaghan. Mr. Healy M. P., and Mr. O'Brien, M. P., were the chief speakers.

Mr. J. Power, a Parnellite, was yesterday returned without opposition as M.P. for Waterford County, in place of Mr. Blake, resigned.

A farmer returning from Ennis on Friday was stopped by three men, who shot him dead. Three men who accompanied him on the car made no effort to save him, and profess inability to identify the assassins.

A prisoner in Galway Gaol committed suicide on Saturday by hanging himself in his cell.

Peter Cassidy, convicted of the murder of his wife at Bootle, was executed on Tuesday in Liverpool Gaol.

In the Dublin Commission Court on Tuesday the jury empanelled to try the question of the sanity of ex-Inspector French (included among those charged with illegal practices) were unable to agree. In the case of James Pillar, the prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Cornwall was tried on Wednesday and a verdict of not guilty was returned. He will, however, be tried again for conspiracy.

OBITUARY.—Dep.-Surg. G. F. Trimnell, Mad. Ret.; Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart.; Baron de Teissier; Lady Carbery.

The Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office, has published a circular accusing the French of violating the Convention, and appealing to the Powers. The French Government reduced their claim for indemnity to 80 million francs, but the Chinese Government refused to assent to it, and Yesterday the French Consul at Pekin lowered his flag and suspended diplomatic relations.

Troops have been ordered from Algiers to proceed to Tonquin.

The French Chamber on Friday, and the Senate on Saturday, granted the Tonquin vote of credit, and the Session was then prorogued.

The despatch of Egyptian troops up the Nile to take part in the expedition to Khartoum continues, and a force of about 3,000 British are under orders for Wady Halfa.

The Mudir of Dongola has received a communication from General Gordon, dated July 20, stating that at that time all was well at Khartoum.

General Earle is to command the Relief Expedition to Khartoum, with Sir Redvers Buller as Chief of the Staff. The latest reports, however, state that the Nile has fallen, and that the prospects of getting steamers above the cataracts is unpromising.

Major Kitchener reports that 800 of the Mahdi's troops are near Debbeh, where, however, the defences are good.

The hostile Arabs have resumed their night attacks on Suakin. On Monday night they attacked on two sides, but were repulsed with some loss.

The German press continues to publish articles written in very unfriendly tone towards England, and some of them have suggested to France that it would be of mutual advantage to unite to check the arrogant selfishness of England. Several Paris papers, however, reject this suggestion, as being a device to separate France from a friendly neighbour.

In Vienna it is believed that the interviews between the German and Austrian Premiers at Varzin have had for their object the institution of a diplomatic war against the British Cabinet.

The cholera still continues to claim its daily quota of victims in Marseilles and Toulon, but the epidemic is receding, and in the province of Bergamo there were eight deaths in 24 hours.

The Russian Government has refused the indemnity of £250,000 offered by the Porte as compensation for losses by Russian subjects during the late war, and insists on a payment of £250,000.

The Transvaal Volksraad in discussing the London Convention expressed extreme dislike of Mr. Mackenzie, the British Resident in the Reserved Territory, who is believed now to have resigned his post.

The Irish American National League Convention in New York has passed resolutions approving of Mr. Parnell's policy, and eulogising Mr. O'Brien, M. P., for his exposure in United Ireland of the crimes of Irish officialism.

Great efforts are being made to enlist the Irish voters in support of Mr. Blaine's election to the Presidency.

The famous sculler Hanlan, of Toronto, was beaten on Saturday in a match at Sydney by William Beach, an Australian, who thus succeeds to the title or now-being champion of the world.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J C Wyatt, B U C S
Mr C J Keene, B U C S
Mr C A R Crommelin, B U C S
Mr J Adamson, B U C S
Mr J R Bell, P W D
Mr C E Saunders, M U C S
Mr T V D Hardinge, M C S Ret
Col W H Burton, R Eng
Lt-Col G F Chapman, R C
Capt T Greenaway, M S C
Surg E Ferrand, M
Surg A H Leapingwell, M

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W T Ryves B U C S, 6 mo
Mr F A Newman, B U C S, 4 mo (Return cancelled)
Col M M Prendergast, B S C, 30 days
Lt-Col C C Codrington, B S C, 5 mo
Lieut C A Roberts, B S C, 6 mo
Assis Surgeon P W O'Gorman, B 183 days
Dep Surg-Gen W Pearl, M, 183 days
Col C S Stevens, Bo S C, 6 mo
Mr H A Acworth, Bo C S, 10 days.
Con G W Saunders, Bo, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Anderson, B C S
Mr W T Martin, B C S
Mr J M C Steinbelt, B C S
Mr A Manson, B C S
Mr J S Porter, B C S
Mr S Jacob, B C S
Mr C Longhurst, B U C S
Mr E A Hobson, B U C S
Mr M Ridley, B U C S
Mr W P Dickson, B U C S
Mr C A Maddle of St. Sullivan, B C S
Major D W Inglis, B Inf
Capt W Aitken, R B Art
Capt N Arnott, R E
Capt A T Barren, B S C
Lieut E H Rivett-Carnac, B S C
Lieut F G R O'Brehan, B S C
Hon Surg T W Browne, B
Mr H P Gordon, M C S
Lt-Col Ross-Thompson, R M Eng
Mr H F Silcock, Bo C S
Mr H A Acworth, Bo C S
Mr F Lawrence, Bo C S
Mr A Mitchell, Bo U C S
Brig-Gen A L Annesley, Bo
Capt G H W Sullivan, R Bo Eng
1st Class Schoolmaster J. C. Gaither, Bo
Sub-Con H Jepson, Bo

CENTRAL ASIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A VOLUME of official correspondence on the affairs of Asia (entitled "Central Asia No. 1, 1884") has just been issued. Besides some information about the Trans-Caspian province, it contains the following important despatches from the Viceroy to the Ameer of Afghanistan and one letter from the Ameer in reply:—

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Ameer Abdurrahman Khan.

Fort William, Feb. 22, 1884.

Many vague rumours are doubtless afloat, but they are, for the most part, without foundation, and need cause your Highness no uneasiness, more especially as, under the engagements of 1880, which are embodied in the Memorandum presented to your Highness by Sir Lepel Griffin in that year, your Highness is in possession of the assurance of the British Government that, if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you—to such extent and in such manner as may appear to the British Government necessary—in repelling it, provided that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations.

Under these circumstances your Highness need be under no apprehension, but may rest in secure reliance that the British Government has both the will and the power to make good all its engagements with your Highness.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness's sincere friend.

The Viceroy of India to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

(After compliments.) Simla, June 16, 1883.

Your Highness expresses a wish to be supplied with a document showing the boundaries between Afghanistan and Russia and Persia.

The boundaries of Afghanistan were settled by the British Government with Russia in 1873, when the Afghan territory between the Oxus to the Hindu-Kush was defined as follows:—

"These internal districts of Akcha, Sir-i-Pul, Maimena, Shibergan, and Andkoi, the latter of which would be the extreme Afghan frontier possession to the north-west, the desert beyond belonging to independent tribes of Turcomans."

This boundary has, however, never been laid down accurately on any map, and the country has not been examined on the spot with that view. No man, therefore, could be sent to your Highness could show this line of frontier correctly; but I should be glad to be informed what districts your Highness understands to be described by the words above quoted, and exactly what you consider to be the boundary defined by them.

The Viceroy of India to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

(After compliments.) Simla, June 16, 1883.

Your Highness will remember that, at Sir Lepel Griffin's interview with you at Zimma on the 31st of July, 1880, he said that the Government of India could only start your Administration by giving you a grant to pay your army and officials and your immediate expenses; and that, having recognized you as Ameer, it was anxious to see you strong; but after you had taken possession of Cabul, you must rely on your own resources.

I have always interested myself as much in your Highness's success, and have felt so great a desire for the establishment of a strong and friendly Power under your Highness's auspices in Afghanistan, that I have on various occasions gone beyond the determination then communicated to you, and have from time to time aided your Highness with sums of money and arms, besides devoting some lakhs a year to the support of Afghan refugees and detenus whose presence in Afghanistan is, I understand, regarded by your Highness as dangerous to your power. Still, my view of the relations to each other of the two countries has throughout been that, in matters of internal policy and finance, India should not seek to interfere in Afghanistan but should confine herself to the part of a friendly neighbour and ally. On these conditions, it would be in accordance with the practice of nations that Afghanistan should regulate her own finance and bear her own burdens, as she has always done heretofore.

As regards matters of external policy, your Highness was informed in the communication from the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 20th of July 1880, and again in my letter of the 22d of February, 1883, that if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you to such extent and in such manner as might appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it, provided that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations.

On consideration, however, of your accounts of the condition of your north-west frontier, I have been satisfied that your Highness has to contend with exceptional difficulties in that quarter. I have understood that, owing to various untoward circumstances, your Highness has not yet been able to reduce the important frontier province of Herat to the orderly and secure condition so essential for the protection of Afghanistan as a whole; and, therefore that, for the settlement of the affairs of that frontier, some friendly assistance may be needful to you. I further observe, with satisfaction your Highness's assurances of good faith and loyalty to the British Government; and your Highness's language convinces me that you realize how much it is to the interest of Afghanistan to maintain friendly relations with the Government of India.

Impressed by these considerations, I have determined to offer to your Highness personally, as an aid towards meeting the present difficulties in the management of your state, a subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees a year, payable monthly, to be devoted to the payment of your troops and to the other measure required for the defence of your north-western frontier. I feel that I may safely trust to your Highness's good faith and practised skill to devote this addition to your resources to objects of such vital importance as those which I have above mentioned.

The Ameer of Afghanistan to the Viceroy of India

6th Ramazan, 1300 H. (July 11, 1883).

(Translation.)—(After compliments.)

I have perused your Excellency's two friendly and cordial letters, dated the 18th of June, 1883 corresponding to the 10th Shaban, 1300 H., which reached me at Jellalabad. My heart, the repository of accord, was exceedingly gratified and rejoiced by the glad tidings of your Excellency's perfect and sound health.

In one of the friendly epistles an allusion was made to Mr. (Sir Lepel) Griffin's interview with me at Zimma and to the sympathy and commiseration shown by the illustrious British Government from time to time to me and to the people of Afghanistan. It was contained the observation:

"My view (of the relations of the two countries to each other) has throughout been that in matters of internal policy and finance India should not seek to interfere with Afganistan, but should confine herself to the part of a friendly neighbour and ally. I have determined to offer to your Highness personally, as an aid towards meeting the presen difficulties in the management of your State, a subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees a year payable monthly."

In the other cordial letter your Excellency, referring to the definition of the internal districts and to the settlement of the boundaries of Afghanistan through the British Government with Russia in 1873, wrote thus:—

"The internal districts of Akcha, Sar-i-Pul, Maimana, Shibarghan, and Andkhoi, the latter of which will be the extreme Afghan frontier possession to the north-west, the desert beyond belonging to independent tribes of Turcomans."

I have read both the letters and made myself fully acquainted with their contents, and have been exceedingly pleased and satisfied at the manifold favours shown to me by the illustrious British Government. I have announced the glad tidings of your Excellency's determination, which is calculated to conduce for the well-being of the British Government and of the people of Afghanistan, and to put in order and keep going my affairs, to the people of Afghanistan at large, who all offered up thanks, saying:

"For many years we, the Afghan nation, have been suffering from innumerable calamities. Thanks be to God that a glorious Government like this (British Government) has befriended us."

God willing, the people of Afghanistan will never allow their hands to waver from the line of friendship to the illustrious British Government, and so long as I live I will not think of making friends with any one but with the illustrious British Government. I have offered my prayers to God for the (increased) glory of that powerful Government.

I have understood what my northern boundaries are, but I wished and am still wishing to get hold of a map to enable me to obtain a more knowledge of Afghanistan, so that I may know the exact limit (point) up to which should direct my attention, and that I may endeavour to watch my frontiers properly and improve my possessions. I have written to the Governor of Balkh to send me a statement showing the boundaries of his province, viz., every village and hamlet on the border, whether it be Andkhoi or Balkh, so that I may send it for your Excellency's information. I have also written to the Governor of Badakshan to furnish me with a similar statement of the boundaries of Badakshan and Kataghan—viz., every village and hamlet, so that I may forward it to your Excellency.

Further, I have always prayed, and I pray for your Excellency's health and prosperity.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE GORDON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

WHEN the mails left England, the preparations for the expedition to relieve General Gordon were proceeding in earnest. British and Egyptian troops were being moved towards Assouan, whither also stores and tackle for hauling steamers over the cataracts were being hurried forward. General Earle had been nominated chief of the expedition, with General Buller as chief of the staff. Troops had already been taken from Mediterranean stations to [illegible] for Egypt. Four hundred boats, each to carry a dozen men, with ammunition and stores, were being built with all despatch. According to the plan which has been made public, these, when they arrive at Assouan, will be rowed by sixteen steam-launches to Wady Halfa, where 6,000 troops are to be concentrated. Ten thousand tons of fuel for coaling the steam-launches will be provided beforehand. The railway, six miles long, which passes the Second Cataract above Wady Halfa is being repaired by Royal Engineers, and will be utilized for moving the troops and material up the river. When the whole fighting force are ready to leave Wady Halfa the expedition will, according to the Intelligence Department maps, proceed by river to Old Dongola, a voyage which will occupy about twenty-one days. With the object of avoiding the Fourth and Fifth Cataracts and a long bend of the Nile, the expedition will cross the Bayuda desert. The journey across the desert from Debbeh will occupy twenty-seven days, the camels and other pack animals travelling ten miles a day at the rate of two and-a-half miles an hour, a pace which it is expected the infantry will be able to keep up with. The journey across the desert from Amkukol to Shendy will occupy eighteen days, there being wells at the end of each day's march, by which the water-supply can be replenished, the troops being provided with filters to be available in case of the water being impure. But it seems that the Nile has fallen so low as to render the passage of the cataracts impossible at present, and there are those who believe that it will be necessary to transfer the base of operations from Wady Halfa to Suakim. As to this the *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—

Universal dissatisfaction is felt here regarding the proposed river route to be taken by the expedition. None of the high authorities, in Egyt, civil or military, English or Egyptian, view the plan with favour. Just at present the prospects of being able to proceed up the river are disheartening in the extreme. Our first base at Wady Halfa is at a distance from Cairo that it is calculated here that it would take longer to bring up supplies or take back the sick from Dongola to Cairo than from Berber to Portsmouth; and from Dongola onwards towards Khartoum we have decided to advance as long and best with the same difficulties with regard to water as that via Suakim-Berber. Now that Major Chermside appears to be in a fair way of consolidating the league of friendly tribes along the Berber road, all fear of Osman Digma is almost done away with, and it would now probably require no large force to operate in that direction than on the Nile. In short, the growing conviction here is that the force of circumstances will oblige the expedition to start from Suakim.

The Suakim correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphs:—

The news that the expedition will go by the Nile route is considered by those who know the difficulties of the journey only another blind to the British public, put forward in consequence of the railway works here being almost at a standstill. There is no doubt that the base of operations must eventually be Suakim, as Old Dongola is 1,300 miles from the proposed base of operations, and the distance between Old Dongola and Khartoum or Berber is the same. The route across the desert from Old Dongola to Khartoum or Berber is perfectly impracticable, whereas that from Suakim to Berber would be quite safe if Osman Digma were once again defeated. His overthrow would destroy the Mahdi's prospects in the Eastern Soudan. If General Gordon be relieved via the Nile, the rebellion and the Mahdi's influence will be as strong as ever.

As to the Mahdi, the Arabic paper *Akhbar* announces that his entire force is still concentrated near El Obeid. He is reported to be short of both arms and ammunition, and to have threatened to kill the missionaries he still holds captive if the English troops advance upon Kordofan. Major Kitchener, who is now at Debbeh, states that he has seen letters from the Mahdi to the Mudir of Dongola and to Osman Digma, and also General Gordon's second letter, the signature of which he has verified. The text of that letter which, dated Khartoum, July 30, and written in Arabic has been telegraphed to Cairo by the Mudir of Dongola, is as follows:—"Khartoum well. Soldiers and all others well. Necessary to hear news from you." Then, in English: "Khartoum all right." The letter was duly signed and sealed. General Gordon's first letter, posted by the Mudir, should have reached Cairo five days ago. The delay is unaccountable. The Mudir of Dongola has received five letters from Gordon addressed to people at Cairo.

Major Kitchener telegraphs from Debbeh, that the Mahdi's Emir, El Hoda, attacked and defeated a section of the friendly tribe of Sheikiyen at Mereweh. The dead bodies of the slain, with their hands tied behind their backs, are floating past Debbeh. The Emir El Hoda is marching upon Ambukol, in order to effect a junction with another party of rebels who are reported to be at Abu Taka, three day's march from Debbeh, on the Kordofan road. The latter had failed in the attempt to induce the Arabs along the road to join them.

The enemy attacked Suakim, on both sides on Saturday night, (Aug. 16) and advanced within 200 yards on the eastern side. They were soon dislodged by the fire from the ships and by the marines in the new barracks. One of the enemy was found dead. Probably many more were killed. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

On Saturday at noon about sixty rebels, some of whom were mounted on horses and camels, endeavoured to carry off fifty of our camels. The forts opened fire, and the camels, becoming unmanageable, made for the town. None were lost. The mounted marines and Egyptian cavalry, seventy in all, pursued the marauders for six miles up to the thick scrub, and when within two hundred yards of them dismounted and fired, but did not consider it safe to follow them further. Considering the numbers on both sides, and the superiority of our arms, it is much to be regretted that a severe lesson was not given to the natives last night. A heavy fire was opened on the town and fleet. The enemy, only a hundred yards distant from the marine barracks, were permitted to fire for full fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which time the electric light displayed by the Albacore caused them to retreat. It is believed that only one was killed. Such a state of affairs is not at all creditable to British arms. Rumours are afloat that the Amara tribe, numbering 14,000, has been persuaded by Mahmoud Ali to join his forces at Handoub, and that Osman has received orders to wait a few days in order to give them battle. The stoppage of the works here at the present moment is a fatal mistake, and will undo all the good accomplished by Mr. Brewster's missions to the friendly tribes, who have joined us simply on the faith of his representations of our Government's power to protect them. Osman now threatens to set fire to the town, which could easily be done, as it is well known that Suakim is full of rebels, no attempt being made to keep them out.

During the last few days all the news from Suakim concurs in representing that the popularity of Osman Digma is rapidly waning, and that he simply makes demonstrations "to keep up appearances." Some 3,000 of his followers are said to have left for Athai.

THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA.

MR. O'KELLY, M. P., sends to the *Daily News*, from Assouan, the following interesting account of the Mudir of Dongola:—

Imagine a small, slight, delicate man, with a pale, sad, pensive face lighted up by two large black luminous eyes, which seem to be always looking into space or engaged counting the beads on which good Moslems tell their prayers, and from between which projects a preternaturally large nose, hooked like a vulture's beak, and you will have a vague general notion of the personal appearance of Mustapha Bey Yower, Mudir of Dongola. The effect of his extra holiness on the Mussulman population is very marked, and most good Mahommedans are inclined to regard Mustapha Bey Yower as a saint of the first water. This reputation constitutes his great hold on a fanatical population among whom he is a stranger, and has, more than any number of Remington rifles, enabled him to maintain himself in power almost within armstroke of the Mahdi, whom he is by some regarded as aspiring to rival. He spends much of his time at his private house, and is only visible for a short time each day before the public prayers which he never fails to offer at the appointed times. Once a day at least all the principal officers, civil and military, are required to attend the Mudir's prayer-meetings, and give public evidence of their firm attachment to the Mahommedan religion. On these occasions the Mudir squats down on the carpet, and, holding his beads in one hand he places a large Koran, resembling somewhat a family Bible before him, while a companion squats in front of him at the opposite side of the room holding a similar volume, from which he reads. The person on whom this important function devolves is a splendid looking Nubian, fully six feet in height, the contrast between the colour of the Mahdi against the confidence with which the Mudir appeared to treat him gave rise to curious commentaries among the Dongola population, especially among those hostile to the new prophet.

Another peculiarity of Mustapha Bey Yower is that he never sits cross-legged at a public reception. His custom is to receive seated on a canebottomed chair placed in a corner of the reception hall. On another chair placed immediately in front of him stands a large Koran open, so that in the intervals of conversation or of work his eyes may rest on some comforting verse of the holy page. Resting against the chair, and sustained by it, stands a small Arab spear resembling a Z

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

WITH the exception of a slightly increased demand for Cotton consequent on improved advices from Liverpool our export trade continues in the same depressed condition we have had to report for some weeks past. For Linseed there is an enquiry, but supplies are too small to admit of business of any extent being done, whilst Wheat, on the other hand, although procurable in fair quantity, is practically unsaleable in the European markets. Freights under the circumstances show no signs of improvement, rates being still 13s. 9d. to 15s. for Wheat and Seeds and 17s. 6d. for measurement by the liners for Liverpool and London. For charters forward 22s. 6d. is the rate nominally quoted by shippers, but even at that business would be questionable. In imports there is a steady average trade passing, but nothing approaching activity. Money continues cheap and Government Paper is firm, but Shares are dull, the state of things in China depressing Mill stock. Exchange has steadied again owing to Government having refused to sell their Council drafts under 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

Crop accounts in this Presidency are on the whole satisfactory, but latterly there has been rather too much rain for Cotton in Guzerat and Kattiawar.

MONEY.—Rates of discount remain unchanged, the official minimum at the Bank of Bombay being 4 per cent., but demand loans on Government Paper outside are obtainable at 3 and on shares at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. So far as ordinary trade requirements are concerned, this position seems likely to last until after the Dewali, Cotton promising to be a late crop and other produce so depressed as to call for little finance.

We subjoin the changes which have taken place in the Bank of Bombay as shown by the return issued this morning. The movements are too small to have any effect on the market.

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease Rs.	2,04,253
Do. do. Branches	Decrease ,,	33,165
Other Deposits	Increase ,,	82,501
Cash Credits	Decrease ,,	3,34,153
Loans	Decrease ,,	66,651
Bills Discounted	Increase ,,	3,96,736
Cash with Correspondents	Increase ,,	1,24,681
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease ,,	3,39,333

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has steadied up somewhat during the week. Last Monday the closing quotations were 1s. 7 7-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7¾d. for 3 months' Credits, but on Tuesday before the mail left 1-32d. higher was asked for the latter. This improvement was not maintained on Wednesday, the Banks having again come out as buyers on Monday's terms, but on Thursday, owing to the refusal of Government to part with their Council drawings under 1s. 7¾d., the 1-32d. advance on private bills was again established. The action of Government naturally turned the attention of remitters to this side to Bar Silver, which consequently advanced in London from 50¾d. to 50¾d. per oz., and this induced a further rise of 1-32d. in rates of Exchange here on Friday. Saturday saw no change, but to-day some of the Banks are offering to draw demand at 1-32d. advance, making closing rates for the mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d. to ½ per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Do. Four do. do.	1s. 7 ½d.	,,
Credits, Three do. do.	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents do. do. do.	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,

Forward we should quote 1-16d. advance up to the end of next month, and an additional 1-16d. up to the end of the year, but there is no strength in the position. For the next three months the demand for remittance against imports will probably be in excess of the bills making against exports, whilst there is the certainty that at 1s. 7½d. the Government would again become free sellers of Councils, not to speak of the amount of Silver which seems to be available at about that equivalent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been irregular throughout, fluctuations having taken place daily sometimes of considerable extent. Last mail-day Fours were steady at Rs. 99½, but the following day for no very apparent cause unless perhaps an adverse feeling created by the telegraphic news from China, a sudden drop to Rs. 99 took place for Cash, and distant delivery was done at Rs. 98½. On Thursday a recovery to Rs. 99¼ was established, which on Friday became Rs. 99⅜, and to-day the tone is firm at Rs. 99½ for Cash and Rs. 99 7-16 for delivery in a month. In Fours-and-a-half the movements as usual have been more limited in extent. Opening as we had to say last week at Rs. 103, and to-day we again quote the former figure.

At the moment the feeling seems fairly steady, but anything over Rs. 99½ for Fours seems to bring out eager sellers for a fall, whilst Rs. 98½, on the other hand, has been the signal for investors to commence buying, and to all appearance the fluctuations for some time to come, or at all events whilst the money market is in its present state are likely to be between these two points.

SHARES.—The market opened weak at declining rates, but about the middle of last week a firmer tone was apparent for a day or two. Again an interval of depression supervened, but to-day the feeling is again steadier. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares continue to occupy attention mainly, and the movements since last mail have resulted in a recovery of Rs. 5 in Alliance and Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Connaught, Rs. 15 in Coorla and Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 20 in Budneira; but in other Companies a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has been established. A general belief in an early settlement of the Franco-Chinese war is still manifested, but in the meantime the demand for Yarn for export to China is practically at a standstill, and a continuance of this for a few weeks will bring the Mills face to face with the necessity of either working to stock or resorting to short time. In *Press* Companies the only changes are a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort and Rs. 2½ in New Indian. Mofussils are Rs. 10 higher. In *Banks* we have merely to note a recovery of ½ per cent. in Bank of Bombays, which close at Rs. 750. Agras are still quoted at Rs. 118, Nationals at Rs. 96. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns we notice decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay Burmah Trading old and Rs. 10 in new shares. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 10 lower. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Rs. 35 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The steadiness induced in Manchester by the advance in the raw staple has exercised a slightly hardening effect here. Prices have not advanced anything, but dealers, being unable to replace at covering rates, have continued less pressing sellers, and with a little more encouragement from the other side would improve. The clearances from the bazaar have been on a slightly increased scale, say about 2,400 packages for the week.

TWIST.—The demand for English Spinnings is slack, and only a small business has been done at former prices. Local Yarns are very dull owing to the absence of demand for China, and the sales are only estimated at about 1,500 bales for the week. The Mills still hold for previous prices, as a slight reduction would not materially increase the off-take.

METALS.—*Copper* is in moderate request at former prices. *Yellow Metal* is also unchanged in value but quiet and rather difficult of sale. *Iron* is dull, and in some cases rates are the turn in favor of buyers.

COALS.—The difficulty in obtaining outward tonnage in consequence of the depression in homeward freights keeps sellers out of the market, and there is very little offering even at an advance of As. 8 per ton, say Rs. 16 to Rs. 16¼ for Cardiff and Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 15-12 for West Hartley descriptions. The only business of any importance which has transpired is a cargo of Cardiff, September-October shipment, at Rs. 16 alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With generally firm accounts from Liverpool and some little enquiry from the Continent, there has been a trifle more doing again and prices of old Cotton are in some cases Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher on the week. The business reported makes a total of about 2,500 bales at Rs. 178 to Rs. 182 for strict Fully Good to barely Good Barsee and Karinja, Rs. 182 to Rs. 184 for Good and Rs. 190 for Fully Good Bhownugger, and Rs. 165 to Rs. 167 for Good Westerns. In new Cotton for future delivery the business reported is confined to Bengals at Rs. 150 to Rs. 151 for Good November-December and Rs. 148 to 149 for January delivery. In Omras and Broach for March rates have fluctuated between Rs. 189 and Rs. 191, and Rs. 216 and 217 respectively, but we have not heard of any transactions of a *bona-fide* character.

The movements continue quite insignificant both as regards receipts and exports.

New Corp reports are scarcely so encouraging as they were a week ago. In Khandeish and the Berars there have been heavy rains, but they have done no harm. From Guzerat and Kattiawar, however, complaints of excessive rain are general, and most accounts from these districts anticipate a smaller crop in consequence. In our opinion, however, it is too early yet to speak about probable return with any certainty, and with favorable weather henceforward we think the yield would be all round in excess of the past season.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	2,440	2,720	3,634
Since 1st January	1,404,595	1,390,848	1,22,386
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,612	3,976	13,823
Since 1st January	1,130,888	1,176,962	1,326,317
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	378	1,768	
Since 1st January	96,325	45,085	42,075

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

Old—	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dholleras, Fully Good	Rs. 192	4d.
Do. Good	,, 184	4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 175	4 11-32d.
Omras, Fully Good	,, 162	4d.
Do. Good	,, 185	4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 176	4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good	,, 166	4d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 161	4d.
Comptas, F. G. F.	,, 170	4 7-32d.
Do. G. F.	,, 160	4d.
Dharwar Sawzinned, Good	,, 191	4 23-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 135	4 19-32d.
New—		
Bengal, Good, December Delivery	,, 150	2 23-32d.
Omra, do. March do.	,, 190	1 25-32d.
Broach, do. do.	,, 217	5 7-16d.

WHEAT.—Arrivals are light and freights continue temptingly low, but prices nevertheless continue to decline owing to the increasing difficulty in effecting sales on the home side at almost any price. We quote No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-4, No. 2 Pessy Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8, Jubbulpore Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 24, Khatha Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 18-12 per candy.

The receipts give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week cwt.	38,016	97,768	23,603
Since 1st January ,,	6,071,124	3,109,884	5,791,345

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in request at home, but the available supplies although slightly larger of late are still too small to admit of business to any extent being done, and prices remain at the almost prohibitive level of Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6 per cwt. The arrivals are as follows:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week cwt.	32,901	12,459	7,367
Since 1st January ,,	3,601,925	3,891,144	2,627,698

In *Rapeseed* there is next to nothing doing ready, the nominal quotation for Yellow Guzerat being Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14. We hear of business however in New Crop for next April delivery at Rs. 6-7-6 per cwt. Of *Gingelly* old stocks are insignificant, but business is doing in new for delivery at Rs. 36-8 to Rs. 37 for White and Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy for Red and Brown.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.c.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	859
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong, and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$ 125	all	17½ do.	90
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	765 xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	325 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, cash	Rs. 12-7-3
Carolas	,, 235-8
Mexican dollars	,, 223
Five-Frame Pieces	,, 235
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottereas	,, 166-7-8
Gold Leaf	,, 19-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12-9
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 6th September, as compared with the statement of 30th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 30. Rs.	Sept. 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,55,154	30,50,796
do. do. at Branches	11,41,567	11,08,402
Other Deposits	1,89,97,998	1,90,01,487
Post Bills	12,076	12,026
Cash Credits undrawn	3,74,536	3,37,005
	3,62,81,319	[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,63,15	53,63,151
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	16,46,226	13,12,073
Loans, on Security of do.	29,84,859	28,88,218
Current Accounts, overdrawn	624	987
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,33,10,590	1,37,07,966
Stamps	2,689	2,873
Dead Stock Rs. 5,02,711		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,55,000	3,07,721	3,07,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,69,221	9,93,702
Cash and Currency Notes	1,18,25,688	1,14,86,335
	3,62,81,319	3,60,62,716

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the month ending 2nd September as compared with that for the 26th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 26. Rs. A. P.	Sept. 2. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,59,851 4 4	41,59,851 4 4
Treasury Balance	1,82,14,610 3 7	1,70,99,853 14 5
Other Deposits	2,42,93,703 8 4	2,53,15,476 8 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,53,030 5 10	5,71,160 4 7
Sundries	12,19,907 3 2	12,33,332 1 9
Rs..	6,84,73,189 8 3	6,83,76,914 1 3
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	77,86,752 0 0	74,00,632 0 0
Other authorized Investments	42,13,567 8 0	40,75,582 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	81,75,810 0 0	76,41,760 6 9
Credits on do.	10,41,401 5 7	69,21,955 10 7
Bills Discounted	1,40,18,555 13 8	1,47,97,936 9 0
Balances with other Banks	7,93,917 8 8	6,71,041 11 6
Bullion	20,159 6 0	20,321 0 0
Dead Stock	11,78,595 13 1	11,81,764 4 4
Stamps	9,484 1 0	8,851 13 0
Sundries	6,68,388 0 0	6,56,242 1 4
Cash at Head Office	4,38,61,091 7 5	1,21,16,198 12 1
Do. at Branches	2,46,09,095 0 10	1,35,55,760 4 11
Rs..	6,84,73,189 8 3	6,83,76,914 1 3

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants), Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10, 19, Rampart Row.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—August 21, at Walton-on-Thames, Belinda Annie, the beloved wife of J. R. Kirby Johnson.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DISAI—August 8, at Hydrabad, Sind, daughter of F. R. Disai, Dy. Conservator of Forests, aged 2 months. (By telegram.)

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1884.

THE *Globe* takes much the same view that we have taken as to the possibilities of marching a force from the north on Khartoum and "rescuing" not only Gordon—who can get away when he pleases—but those who are in Khartoum with him, and would not like to be left behind when he departs. Having pointed out that the relieving force, according to the arrangements contemplated, will be assembled at Dongola by the 6th December, across nearly 300 miles of almost waterless desert, the London evening paper refers to the fact that when in January the relieving army arrives at Khartoum, the six months' provisions of which Gordon spoke in May last will have been exhausted, and ammunition will probably have run out. But the real difficulty—as we have more than once insisted—will be that if any besides Gordon and his picked troops are to be brought away, there will be no possibility of providing transport or food supplies for them on the retreat. Says the *Globe*:—"But even supposing that the garrison holds out until the relieving column arrives, only half the problem will be solved. General Gordon has 8,000 soldiers under him, and besides these a great multitude of the inhabitants will be sure to wish to withdraw when their protector retires. Whence, then, are baggage animals to be obtained for the long march through the desert to Dongola? If it be intended to bring the garrison and other fugitives away by the river, an enormous flotilla will be required, and this must, of course, be previously sent up the Nile from Dongola, *viâ* Abu Hamid and Berber. As the fourth, fifth, and sixth of the great cataracts are in this part of the river, it seems very doubtful whether the boats could be got up during the dry season. Altogether, we fear that an even greater delay than is now set forth will occur before General Gordon witnesses the welcome sight of a British column before the city he has defended so stoutly." These considerations are so obvious that the Government decided not so many weeks ago, after much vacillation, that no expedition should be sent *viâ* the Nile, and, since the Berber route was admittedly impossible without a railway, which would take six months to build, that no expedition should be sent at all. This declaration was, however, so unwelcome to London opinion that it was cast to the winds almost as soon as made, and a vote of credit of £300,000 was obtained from Parliament, so that the expedition might be sent if necessary. The arrangements have since been urged on with apparent energy, and Lord Wolseley has proceeded to Egypt to superintend them. Regiments are going south, and everything indicates that a movement on Khartoum in force will be attempted. We have no desire to pose as incredulous; but we note the facts of the problem, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are such as to negative the idea that any expedition, on the scale mentioned, will be sent by the Nile and desert route to Khartoum. We have said before that no sane European general would ever undertake to bring back through the desert, in the face of the myriad enemies which the spectacle of such a retreat would bring on his rear and flanks, the women and children and all the other "useless mouths" of Khartoum. And that scheme of rescue being impracticable, what will be the object of an expedition? To bring away Gordon, who can come away now whenever he likes. Our strong impression is that no expedition will be sent. The inutility and rashness of such an adventure will become more glaring every day. The arrangements will doubtless go on. The rumours of what is in preparation may have their effect upon the tribes, and serve to make them amenable to reason. That would be a justification for laying out £300,000, which is not a very large sum after all for a rich Government to spend in throwing dust in the eyes of enemies, foreign and domestic. We do not impute to the Government any sordid calculation as to the gain to themselves which will accrue from silencing by a show of warlike ardour the cry that they have abandoned Gordon, which has been raised by their opponents. But the preparations for a problematical march on Khartoum will undoubtedly have their influence on the fortunes of the electoral campaign at home, whether six thousand British troops be actually sent into the waterless desert next December or not. We believe, and we hope, that they will not be sent on so purposeless and so perilous a mission.

THE fact that the ordinary native in Bombay is very much inferior in physique to the average European is very sensibly deplored by many of the native papers. This inferiority may be mainly attributed to the concurrent operation of four causes, namely, the climate, child-marriage, unwholesome food, and want of active habits. Of these causes, the bad effect of the first can only be partially evaded by such natives as can afford periodical visits to the hill stations, and have houses in the cooler and more breezy parts of the city. But this is only a partial escape from the evil, and is not within the reach of the majority of natives. The hot climate of Bombay and India generally is a drawback which must always more or less effectually militate against the physical development of natives. The Europeans who come to the country are, no doubt, in many cases prejudicially influenced by the climate, but powerful frames, inherited from many generations of ancestors who have been fortified by life in a more bracing climate, do not immediately succumb, and they may, if well managed, long enable their possessors to show prowess on the cricket field or the polo ground. But the natives of India should recognize the comforting fact that food and exercise are even more important essentials to health and strength than the most favourable conditions of climate. The Englishman, descended from a long line of powerful ancestors, will not long maintain his bodily vigour, particularly in India, unless he wisely regulates his diet and is careful to retain the active habits that he has learnt at home. The average Indian on the other hand, if he chose to imitate what is really productive of health in European manners and customs, might certainly improve his physical capabilities to a degree which he now hardly dreams of.

But unfortunately the natives of this country are not much guided in their choice of food by sanitary considerations, and they are, as a rule, disinclined to active physical exertion. When we speak of the unwholesomeness of their food as being prejudicial to health and strength, we do not refer to the fact that most of them are vegetarians, for the supporters of vegetarianism can with effect bring forward the instances of Nile boatmen and Turkish porters, to show that a vegetable diet is by no means incompatible with great physical strength. There is, besides, good reason to believe that the climate is not suitable to the eating of much animal food. But while the poorer natives are so miserably underfed that their growth is stinted and great muscular development is impossible, among the richer classes the favourite luxury of men, women, and children is to consume an immense amount of sweetmeats and rich food which must be even more unsuitable to the climate than an excessive meat diet. It is no wonder that native women, who are debarred from outdoor amusements and are too ignorant to be able to read, solace their weary hours with a consumption of sweetmeats. But it is surprising that men and boys should not prefer to spend their spare money on more wholesome luxuries. The average native is averse to all manly sports. He will indeed drive and be driven, or if he is unusually energetic he may devote a few hours in the week to his Indian clubs or a local gymnasium. But, speaking generally, he takes little exercise, and what he does take is not of the best kind. For fresh air and exercise ought to be closely combined, particularly in a climate like that of India; but driving is fresh air without exercise, and the gymnasium affords [illegible] The Parsian has also another disadvantage besides the want of fresh air. Gymnastic exercises are tiresome, particularly if practised alone and without the stimulus of competition. Therefore there is always a temptation to cut the matter short and arrive at the required state of weariness as quickly as possible, by using too heavy clubs and dumbells or performing the severest exercises. When this temptation is yielded to, the natural result is a strain or a sprain which keeps the sufferer out of the gymnasium for a long time to come. For all this the gymnasium is an admirable means of giving a proportionate development to all the muscles of the body, and if the natives of India would only frequent their gymnasiums more, and would also supplement their gymnastic exercises by joining in exhilarating, manly sports in the open air, a great change for the better might be confidently anticipated. In fact, no civilised society has ever been able to retain the physical personal strength requisite for its own defence without the sedulous cultivation of active outdoor amusements. Savages who have to support themselves by continual hunting or constant fighting, may dispense with exercise deliberately taken for the sake of health, as their everyday work in life is itself a sufficient training for the body. But civilized man must have some methodical system for securing bodily strength. This fact was recognized by the Greeks and Romans. The Greeks spent a large part of their time in their palæstræ, and the Romans practised military exercises in the Campus Martius, besides hunting whenever they had a chance. A story is told of a Roman soldier belonging to an army encamped in hostile territory who was taking a constitutional up and down the camp, when he was suddenly seized by some Spanish auxiliaries. They thought he must be mad, as he was walking vigorously, when he might have been quietly sitting down and doing nothing. No doubt many natives of India look upon the Englishmen whom they see employing their leisure in violent exercises with much the same feeling of wonder and contempt with which the Spanish auxiliaries regarded the energetic Roman soldier. But they are wrong in looking upon the exhibition as ridiculous. "Risu inepto," as one of the sturdiest of the Romans said, "res ineptior nulla est." If they would only imitate this love of active exercise, which is one of the most useful features of a civilization that they affect to despise, they would have better hope of improvement, intellectual as well as bodily. For there is no doubt that the brain work required by the conditions of our complex modern civilisation cannot, as a rule, be long sustained without the help of that good bodily health, which cannot be secured without regular exercise.

But after all the chief reform is needed on the female side. The agitation in favour of the higher education of women in India ought to aim also at providing that their physical organization shall be able to bear the mental strain that increased education will entail. The health of each successive generation depends upon the manner of life pursued by the women of the previous generations. Even if the fathers are all that is required, the children of weak and unhealthy mothers begin life with a poor chance of developing into strong and healthy men and women. It is imperatively necessary that women should be allowed a sufficiency of fresh air and exercise, or else the next generation is sure to suffer. Even in England it is now recognized that the majority of women lead too sedentary lives, and an attempt is being made to carry out the old Spartan practice and the proposals made in Plato's theoretical Republic by extending gymnastic training to the weaker sex. The good effects of such training were exhibited by a performance of gymnastic exercises by girls in the Albert Hall, and, if we may trust the pictures in the home illustrated papers, the exhibition was very elegant, and showed that the training had improved the physique and the beauty of the girls who had been allowed to take part in it. But if Englishwomen, who walk and ride and play lawn-tennis, lead too sedentary lives, what shall we say of the women of the higher classes in India, who are not even allowed to enjoy as much as they like of the fresh air and bright sunlight? An eminent Bombay physician was fond of illustrating the beneficial effects of the sun upon the health by making a comparison between flowers and human beings. "How," he used to say, "could you expect a plant to thrive if you carefully exclude the fresh air and the sun from it? In the same way, women and children require a certain amount of air and sunshine, or they become pale and sickly." The poorer native women, who work hard in the open air, have handsome upright figures, and in spite of their deficient food look far superior in health and strength to their richer sisters, who do not know what it is to want a meal. The Parsees, in this as in some other respects, are beginning to show a more liberal spirit than the other native communities. Parsee ladies are awaking to the necessity of taking more and more to out-of-door exercise, though even amongst them, as we have lately shown, there is much room for improvement in this respect.

WE republish to-day a very appreciative article in which an Oldham paper does justice to Mr. Maclean's success as a popular orator. This tribute will be read with interest in Bombay, where Mr. Maclean was so recently a conspicuous citizen. It will please his friends and set his enemies' teeth on edge—a sentiment which was, or ought to have been, uttered by the Psalmist in a moment of pious fervour. We may mention that, according to the *Manchester Courier*, Mr. W. H. Holdsworth, M.P., entertained at his house, Norbury, Booths, near Knutsford, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranbourne, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Hardcastle, and Mr. J. M. Maclean, during their visit to Lancashire to take part in the Pomona Gardens demonstration.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of India has yielded to the strong desire, based on imperative practical considerations, entertained in Bombay, that the International Exhibition should not be further postponed, but shall be opened in December, 1886. We publish to-day the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject. A meeting of the Committee has been convened by the President, Mr. Forbes Adam, for the 19th inst. to take measures accordingly.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 22.

IT is amusing to see how difficult a matter the Radicals find it to keep up the agitation against the House of Lords. Even the newspapers, which ought to be grateful for having such a subject provided for them to talk about during the recess, are showing an unconcealed impatience of the whole discussion. Demonstrations on one side or the other have ceased to create the smallest excitement, and leader-writers left in town shun the Reform question as if it were the plague, and prefer to compose articles on the harvest, the heroic conduct of the Prince of Wales at Newcastle in ducking his head to avoid being struck by the sword of a volunteer officer who could not manage his horse, or the astonishing vagaries of the game of cricket. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is still to the fore on the Tory side, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. T. Rogers indulge in endless cackle on behalf of the Radicals; but people generally think it would be a good thing if these extreme partisans could give themselves a holiday, and just by way of relaxation try the anodyne of a few eloquent flashes of silence. The *St. James's Gazette* is indignant that the English nation will not take Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett seriously, and certainly his industry, his talent, his indomitable perseverance, deserve a happier fate than that he should be summarily classed with the Wartons and the Biggars. But what he lacks is discretion. He will not be convinced that the British public would like him better if he ceased for just a few weeks to survey mankind from China to Peru and to keep a watchful look-out, day after day, on the proceedings of the Ministry. Journalists must do this sort of thing because it is their business, but even they, thanks to the anonymous system, can escape from bondage for a few weeks in the year, and leave their work to be done by substitutes. After all, the British Empire is not so frail a thing that whatever Ministry happens to be in power can destroy it the moment Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's back is turned. I have a great regard for the member for Eye, but it is strange that, with the keen sense of humour he undoubtedly possesses, he fails to understand how much more he would be thought of if he did not keep himself so pertinaciously before the public eye. There is really nothing more to be said about the political situation at home till Mr. Gladstone has spoken in Midlothian. What the Prime Minister will say to his constituents one cannot even guess. There can be no doubt that he is placed in a most awkward position. It is only his unparalleled obstinacy which keeps him from offering an acceptable compromise to the Peers by promising to bring in a Redistribution Bill along with the Franchise Bill in October. Were he to give way on this point, he would cut the ground from under the feet of Lord Salisbury. But he is wedded to his own scheme of procedure, and apparently still flatters himself that the Lords will yield. This is an erroneous calculation. The most desperate efforts were made by the trimmers when Lord Wemyss tried to reverse the verdict of the Peers to seduce a number of Tories from their allegiance to the chiefs of their own party. It was generally understood at the time that even the Prince of Wales, influenced by Lord Rosebery, who is now his greatest friend, had stepped out of his accustomed path of political neutrality, and done everything in his power to bring about an amicable settlement of the controversy. But that move failed, and Lord Wemyss himself would not [illegible] Peers to submit to the humiliation of an unconditional surrender. The Radicals will, of course, be intensely chagrined if Mr. Gladstone next week holds out the olive branch to his opponents and consents to introduce a complete Reform Bill; but hardly any other course is open even to his ingenuity. He has already professed to discourage the outcry for the abolition of the House of Lords, and he is too shrewd an observer of public opinion not to understand that the nation is in no mood to tolerate an agitation for the overthrow of a really independent second Chamber, representing those two strongest and most indestructible principles of human nature, the sacredness of private property and the ambition to found a family. It is an easy thing for the hysterical *Pall Mall Gazette* to decree the destruction of the House of Lords; but sober politicians ask themselves first of all what is to be put in its place, and fail to find an answer to the question. The charge is made that the Peers have done nothing but delay the passing of Liberal measures. Even if this were true, it is not a reproach to the House of Lords. Why is it that legislative changes made in England are enduring, that, when once accepted, no attempt is afterwards made to interfere with them? Simply because the Conservative force embodied in the House of Lords stamps them with a character of moderation which is a guarantee for their stability. It is not so much what the Lords have done, as what their authority has prevented extreme Reformers from attempting, that merits the gratitude of reasonable men. Were we governed only by a democratic House of Commons, we should soon see as sweeping changes, followed by as ruthless reactions, as have disfigured the history of France since the three Estates united to form a National Assembly. I take it for granted, then, that Mr. Gladstone will carefully avoid next week gi

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Foochow stating that the Chinese authorities have notified declaration of war with France. Shanghai will remain neutral.

The approaches to Woosung are blocked, with the exception of the neutral channel.

DEPRESSION OF THE PEACE PARTY IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 7.

Six members of the Tsung li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) have been dismissed for advocating peace with France.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, SEPT. 7.

The Nile is again falling, and the passage of steamers over the cataracts is in consequence once more stopped.

THE THREATENED DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

A meeting of the native Society for the Prevention of Crime was held this afternoon, at which it was resolved to raise a fund for the relief of the distress in the threatened districts. It was proposed to give the destitute one meal daily. A delegate was appointed to supervise the distribution, and to report on the extent of the distress.

THE STRANDING OF THE MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

The Marine Court of Inquiry on the loss of the steamer Madras delivered judgment to-day. They found that the point where the steamer struck was 2⅝ miles to the eastward of the course the steamer ought to have taken. The reef is marked on the chart which was on board. They express surprise that neither at Calcutta before starting on the voyage nor at Rangoon, nor at Moulmein, where the steamer called, did Captain Mathews take measures for testing the ship's compasses. They find that from the time of leaving High Island the captain neglected to take even ordinary precautions to navigate his vessel with safety, insomuch that after passing that point he did not take any bearings to verify the course the vessel was making, although evidence proves that he had High Island in sight for a very considerable distance. The course steered ought to have carried him considerably more westward of Cumsar Island than it did; and on finding himself so near that island he ought to have altered the course immediately. If it was not possible to verify his position with any degree of accuracy by cross bearings, he ought to have anchored and waited for daylight. The court entertained grave doubt as to the correctness of the compasses. In accepting the deviation of the card without knowledge of its date as correct, on the mere assurance of the previous captain of the steamer, he trusted valuable lives and property to a doubtful guide. The court found that the loss of the vessel was entirely due to the imprudence and negligence of the master. Taking into account the fact that he had only six months' experience in command in mitigation, they ordered his certificate as a master—a Bombay certificate—to be suspended for six months, and recommended that he be granted a certificate as mate during the period of suspension.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKI, SEPT. 8.

The Zhob Expeditionary Force leaves Quetta on the 15th inst.

General Tanner leaves on the 17th, joining the force at Katch.

The march from Quetta to the base at Duki is 123 miles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay to-day.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4⅜
per cent. Rupee Paper		80½
4½	,,	82⅝
3	,, Consols for account	101
2½	,, Sterling Loan	107
4½	,, French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver		50

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING CHINA TRAFFIC.

Private messages for offices in China, except Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, and Macao, must be in plain English language, code and cipher being prohibited, except for State messages.

Saigon-Bankok line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, September 7.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·1

MONDAY, September 8.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	78·7
2 p.m.	78·6
4 p.m.	77·1

THE Factory Commission resumed its sitting yesterday afternoon, when the examination of Mr. J. Jones, the Factory Inspector, was continued. Speaking of the health of the workpeople, he thought that those who were employed in the blow and card rooms suffered from the effects of cotton dust. He was also of opinion that the number of hours during which the hands were employed in the mills were much too long both for children and adults. In India the hours of work in summer are about 86 per week, and about 68 in winter; and he expressed himself in favour of a legislative enactment fixing not more than eleven working hours per day. This, with two-and-a-half hours taken once a week for cleaning machinery, would give sixty-eight-and-a-half hours per week as against fifty-six prescribed in England. The witness would also give four holidays every month. Mr. Cotton put some questions to Mr. Jones with the object of showing that the millowners in India have to employ more than twice as many men as are found to be sufficient at home. Without pretending to give any positive answer, the witness said that, under exactly similar conditions, 600 men would be required here for 400 at home. There were 979 children in all employed in the mills in Bombay and the mofussil, and Mr. Jones recommended that their present working hours, which are nine, should be reduced by about a couple of hours.

MR. J. NUGENT, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, proceeds to England by to-day's mail-steamer on six months' leave.

MR. HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, returned by yesterday's mail from England and took charge.

SURGEON H. W. B. BOYD, Her Majesty's Bombay Army, has, after two days' examination, obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

Two night patrol-men were run over the other day near Bailgaon Railway station on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway. No one was to blame. One was cut up and died on the spot, and he other severely injured. The survivor, we hear, admitted that both went to sleep on their beats with their heads on the rail, thinking that the coming of the train would cause the rails to vibrate and convey the sound and wake them, but sleep appears to have overpowered them.

THIS is Mr. Labouchere's view of the cannibalism alleged to have taken place during the Greely Expedition:—"To kill a man in order to eat him is most improper, and to eat a man who has been killed by some one else, or by an accident, is a very nasty proceeding; but I am surprised at any one blaming the associates of Lieutenant Greely for having saved themselves from starvation by devouring the flesh of those who fell victims to the hardships of the Arctic Expedition. I am glad to think that I never was exposed to this dire necessity myself, but I suppose that human flesh is much like any other flesh; and, most assuredly, were I starving with the corpse of a friend by me, I should regard myself as very foolish were I to allow myself to die of hunger." Quite so; it would be improper for Henry to kill Edmund and eat him; but if Edmund were dead why should not Henry eat him and live, if no other food were available?

A TELEGRAM has been received here from Goa announcing the death of Dr. Torrie, the Chief of the Medical Board at Goa. He had been ill for some time, but no near danger was apprehended.

THE news gleaned from private letters, which we published a few days ago, of a general rising of the natives on the Zambesi, is confirmed by telegrams to the home papers. The Portuguese force, it appears, was all but annihilated, all being killed or wounded. Mr. O'Neill, the British Vice-Consul, is missing. When last heard of, he was on his way from Blantyre.

MURREE is troubled by a gang of burglars. Several houses have been broken into and looted.

FROM reports received from Kabul it would appear that the Ameer is engaged in a rough and ready kind of jail delivery. With the object of clearing the prisons a number of the inmates are brought daily into the presence of the Ameer, who decides summarily upon their cases. A short shrift is the order of the day. Some of the prisoners are released on bail, and the others are either banished to remote parts of the country or are sentenced to be shot. A batch of eighteen female prisoners was banished to Michni, but the majority of the men have been condemned to death. It is to be feared that the method by which the death penalty is given effect to is hardly to be commended on the score of humanity. According to the correspondent of the Lahore paper, the condemned wretches are blown from the mouth of a cannon.

THE Ameer is evidently making vigorous efforts to get his armaments into a state of efficiency. He is reported to have ordered Mohamed Ali Khan to stop all other work and to undertake the moulding of one thousand field guns. Further, the chiefs in the neighbouring districts are being called up with their followers for inspection, and are receiving *khilats*, with the injunction to keep themselves in readiness in case of any necessity arising for action. In Kabul itself a levy of one mule is being exacted from every house which owns three mules: and large purchases are being made of *bhoosa* and barley. The force at Jellalabad is about to be called in, and a large contigent is to be sent from Kabul to Kandahar, in order ostensibly to allow a portion of the garrison of the latter place to move on to Farrah. At the present moment the Ameer is deeply interested in the progress made with the construction of a large fortified building at Ark, on the ground between Kabul and Sherpur. The character of the building is not very apparent, but it is probably intended as a central depôt for military stores. It is a double-storeyed building, surrounded by a parapet, on the top of which, we are told, a cart could be driven. The lower storey is carried underground, and the whole is roofed in with corrugated iron. Every Tuesday the Ameer inspects this building; and on a recent occasion, when some pilfering affair was brought to light, he visited the offenders with great severity.

GENERAL BRINE has made a successful trip across the Channel from Hythe to the French coast in his balloon "The Colonel." Crowds assembled along the coast to witness the ascent, which was made a few minutes before noon. A light south-westerly breeze was blowing, and the balloon drifted across the Channel, over which there was a slight haze owing to the heat. General Brine safely descended in France in a little more than four hours. Before two o'clock the people who were on the look-out near Cape Grisnez saw the balloon approaching. It was brought down at Harvelinghem, ten miles to the south-east of Calais. The descent was effected in the middle of a field, but not without considerable risk, as the car of the balloon bounded and rebounded several times before the occupants could alight. Fortunately neither of them was hurt.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World* writes:—"The hero of the hour at Folkestone is, I hear, General Brine, R.E., who, on Saturday, returned by the boat from Boulogne, after successfully crossing the Channel in his balloon, 'The Colonel.' This is the balloon in which Sir Claude de Crespigny, whose property it was, came to such grief. The General has been more fortunate. The coast-line between Hythe and Folkestone was thronged with spectators, and the sea was nearly covered with craft, small and large, to witness the ascent on Friday. The General, who seems, by the way, to have a perfect horror of newspapers, has a proper pride in his achievement, and thinks that if a descent on the French coast was to be made at all, it ought to be done by a soldier. Although a general in the English army he is half a Frenchman, having been born in France. He is a tall, spare, wiry man, quite an enthusiast in aëronautics, although he disclaims the slightest acquaintance with them as a science. 'The Colonel' is now to rest until the centenary of ballooning, next month." It will be news to General Brine's friends in India to know that he has a "perfect horror of newspapers."

IN *Truth* a very different view is taken of General Brine's achievement, and Mr. Labouchere speaks his mind pretty plainly:—

Two of the most silly things a person can do are to swim across the Channel and to cross it in a balloon. The former is an instance of misdirected muscularity; the latter has not even this to be said in its favour. Colonel Burnaby paddled his own balloon, but since then every few months we have a foolish person, eager for notoriety, hiring a balloon and an aëronaut, and trusting to a favourable wind to waft him over to France. His intention is announced in the papers. Later on there is an account of how the balloon was filled with gas (as though generally they were filled with sand), and then at last a telegram comes in hot haste to inform the world that the balloon has come down in a French village. This in its turn is generally supplemented by a recital by the passenger of what he thought and what he did when up in the clouds. It is invariably the same. The ships look very small; the balloon rises, then it falls, sometimes it remains still, and it hovers over the French coast. The passenger thinks that it is going again out to sea, but it does not; the French villagers are surprised, but eager to render assistance; the balloon bumps; finally, it is packed up, and passenger and aëronaut find their way to a railway-station and return from whence they came. If this trip amuses an individual, by all means let him cross and recross the Channel in a balloon every day, but it is about time that we should cease to be bored with the name of every ass who prefers ballooning to other modes of progression, and with the most uneventful details of his experiences with the sea below him.

MR. RONALD FERGUSON THOMSON, F.R.G.S, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia and Consul-General at Teheran, upon whom Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, has been employed in the Diplomatic Service since 1848. In 1851 he was engaged on special service in the provinces of Mazanderan and Asterabad, and on the suspension of diplomatic relations there, in 1855, he accompanied the mission to Bagdad. Mr. Thomson was Acting Consul at Teheran from March till December, 1859, and in 1860 he was selected to attend the Persian Ambassador during his stay in England. He was appointed Oriental Secretary at Teheran in July, 1862, and in November and December of the same year was employed as Chargé d'Affaires. In January, 1863, he was nominated Secretary of Legation at Teheran, and was again Chargé d'Affaires from February till September of that year. During the summer of 1866 he was employed on special service to inquire into the condition of the Nestorian community in Persian Koordistan and Oroomiah, and in 1873 he was in attendance upon the Shah of Persia during His Majesty's sojourn in Europe. He was promoted to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary in 1879.

THE London papers have been desired to make known to shipowners and others trading with foreign countries that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs cannot undertake to intercede with Foreign Governments in individual cases where it is merely sought to obtain exemption from quarantine which those Governments have thought fit to impose, and to which all vessels are alike subjected. In cases where shipowners have reason to believe that the regulations have been infringed, time may be saved by the parties interested communicating directly to Her Majesty's diplomatic representatives in the countries in question, who have full instructions to do what they properly can on behalf of British interests in such cases.

Truth says:—The Queen has pretty well recovered from the accident to her knee, although she cannot walk like she did [Oh! Henry!], and the loss for so long a time of her usual active exercises has, of course, had an unfavourable influence on Her Majesty's health. Of late, moreover, she has been more than usually overwhelmed with "affairs," to use Lord Beaconsfield's expression, and public matters and private business have both been very heavy indeed, a great deal of the latter not only being of the last importance, but of a nature to cause much anxiety.

LORD COLERIDGE, writing to the editor of the *Albany Law Journal* to contradict a statement that he intended to write a book on America, says:—

"My visit was too short, too hurried, too pleasant, in all ways, to give me any real insight into your wonderful country. There must be by-ways I never saw, unscrupulous people I never met; and, if I were foolish enough to try to generalize from such very imperfect materials, I have not the power to do so with effect. I cannot knock off a dissertation on a great country of infinitely complicated elements and endless variety of social aspects, in half an hour. The incorrigible vanity of such a proceeding would be laughable if it were not sometimes so very mischievous. No; I must be content with the very pleasant memories of my ten weeks' American vision, during all of which I never heard an unkind word, or met an unfriendly person, and which will always warm my heart when I think of it, till it is chilled for ever by that which cannot now be very far away. Of course, there were in America, as there are in all countries, things on which one might make unfavourable comment. But then I always said what I thought when I was in America, and did now and then presume to find fault—a presumption which, as the Americans believed me to be a friend, they in no way resented. I said, in fact, the little I had to say in your country, and kept back nothing to say of it after I had left it."

MRS. ESSERY, wife of the steward of the ill-fated ship Nisero, and resident in Everton, has received another letter from her husband, dated July 5. It is a sad story that he tells:—

I hope you got the two letters that I sent. In those I told you how we had been nearly starved, and for five months had to go about in our bare feet, and what with thorns, stones, and the sun, I can tell you that it was no easy matter, our feet being cut and sunburnt. But now, thank God, we are well shod, and have got a few clothes and something to eat. I received your last letter on the 19th of May, just as we came back from burying one of our little band, and, oh, sad to tell, on the next day our carpenter took the same disease (cholera), and died on the 21st. On that night it was made up to attempt to escape. We started on the 22nd when we went to make a grave for another of our number (of course we are guarded always, but this day our guard's attention was taken from us), three of our number made the try, and when we came to count we found seven more men were counted they were missed, and about fifty armed niggers went into the woods to look for them, and on seeing them our three poor white men, hunted by the blacks, jumped into the river, as if possible to end their captivity one way or the other. However, they were caught and put into irons, and when they were in irons they were beat with sticks. They were brought back on the 24th, only just in time to see another of our band laid into his grave. On the 19th of June another took ill and died in about two hours, but God is good to spare me so far.

APROPOS of the death of the second Duke of Wellington, *Truth* remarks:—

It is greatly to be regretted that the second Duke would never consent to allow one of his trusted friends to take down from his mouth some of the stories (many of them very insecutive, and others very amusing) which his father figured. The late Duke was constantly pressed—and by no one more than by Lord Wolseley—to call in a shorthand writer, and to repeat all that he knew about his father. "No, no," he invariably replied, "it shall die with me." Neither would he consent to have the vast mass of correspondence addressed to and written by his father examined. His Grace's old and intimate friend, General Charles Foster, of the India Board, often begged to be turned loose among the papers and letters of the first Duke, but he was always met with a steady refusal. It is to be hoped that the third Duke will not withhold them from the world. They are believed to contain revelations as piquant and as instructive as the Talleyrand Memoirs, which have not yet been allowed to see the light. The second Duke's chief friends were, among ladies, Lady Dorothy Nevill, to whom he was engaged to pay a visit a few days after the week which saw his death; and among men the Rev. W. R. Gleig, and General Charles Foster. The Rev. W. R. Gleig, now almost a nonagenarian, is the oldest living author who still wields a pen. Mr. Gleig was present at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, and saw General Pakenham killed, and some of the picked regiments of the British Army defeated by General Andrew Jackson and a few American backwoodsmen. Mr. Gleig, who subsequently took orders, and became Chaplain-General, wrote a spirited description in his "Subaltern" of the engagement at New Orleans, and having started as an author in 1815, he has quite lately contributed an article to *Blackwood's Magazine*. His mind and memory are still entirely unshaken. He was a great favourite with the Iron Duke, whose regard for "the Subaltern" descended to the second Duke.

PEOPLE who don't "call" should read the following and reflect:—The second Duke of Wellington, says *Truth*, used to tell a story which shows what the great Duke thought of him, and how little paternal affection he showed towards him. When Lord Douro was in the Rifle Brigade, his regiment was quartered at Dover. The hero of Waterloo was, as everybody knows, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and resided a great deal at Walmer Castle. It was his habit to invite to dinner all the officers belonging to regiments quartered at Dover, and the Rifles received the customary invitations, with one exception—that of Lord Douro. The regiment being about to change quarters, the following letter was addressed by the latter to his father:—"The Marquis of Douro presents his compliments to F. M. the Duke of Wellington, K.G., and would be glad to know why, alone among the officers of his regiment, he has not been invited to dinner at Walmer Castle." By return of post the answer arrived:—"F. M. the Duke of Wellington, K.G., presents his compliments to the Marquis of Douro, and begs to inform him that the reason why he has never been invited to dine at Walmer Castle is that he never called there."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.—The two barometric depressions are still shown. The centre which yesterday lay near Jubbulpore has continued to move eastward, and now lies near Indore. The second maintains its position over the north-west corner of the bay, and occasions a slight fall of the barometer in Lower Bengal and Orissa. The barometer is rising to-day over Assam, Behar, the N.W. P. and Central Provinces; but is falling over the greater part of the Punjab, Gujerat, Rajputana, Bombay, and south of the peninsula. The wind is cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the centres, but in the Gangetic plain it is in general easterly and over the peninsula westerly. Rain has been heavy in the south-west of the Central Provinces, in the Berars, and at Indore; moderate but general in Lower Bengal and Orissa; light and partial, elsewhere. There was very heavy rainfall in the Central Provinces yesterday. Rain to-day:—Khundwa, 5 inches; Akola, 3 inches; False Point and Indore, 2 inches; Hoshungabad, 1½ inch. Previously, Seoni had 8½ inches; Hoshungabad, 6½ inches; Khundwa and Amraoti, 3 inches; Mount Abu and Thyetmio, 2 inches; Murree, Saugor, Akola, Indore, and Prome, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously reptd..	55	70	64	55	61	30	60	03
Sept. 7, Sunday	0	01						
,, 8, Monday			0	30	0	31	0	49
Total	55	77	64	85	61	61	61	52
Corresponding date last year	70	28	75	32	72	31	82	42

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Capt. J. C. Babot, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Oxley.	Mr William Little.
Dr Greany.	Mrs A Mackenzie.
Mrs Breville.	Mrs Chamberlain.
Mr J Nugent.	Lieut Lamb
Mr T English.	Mr and Mrs Ingham.
Lieut-Col Moberly.	Rev. A. C. Lochie.
Mrs Cotton.	Lieut Uttermark.
Capt Webb.	Mrs Lochie.
Miss Fleett.	Mrs Owen.

FOR VENICE.

Rev and Mrs J English. Mrs Keith and child.
Mr C Fonaro.

FOR SUEZ.

Lieut-Col H H Corbett. Mr Dadabhoy.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Mr F X Godinho. Mr M F Saldanha.

THE following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Venetia, Capt. A. B. Daniel, sailing on the 16th September.

FOR LONDON.

Hon Justice Field.	Hon Ameer Ali.
Hon John F Norris.	Mr Mahomed Reza.
Sir Richard Garth.	

By the s. s. Ballaarat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on the 20th September:—

FOR SUEZ.

Hon G C Paul.	Mr Gilbanks.
Mrs Paul, 2 children.	Mrs Farren and 3 children.
Hon John F Norris.	Mr N Nebersale.
Miss de Terranean.	

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE following Resolution has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September, 1884.

Letter from the President of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee, dated 22nd August, 1884:—

"I have the honour to inform you that a meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at which the following resolution was passed:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it would be most detrimental to the interests of the Bombay International Exhibition, the guarantee fund for which has been subscribed to by 404 people, were it postponed to 1887, and that by proper management there does not seem any reason why, if opened in December, 1886, it should clash with the London Exhibition of that year, and that representations be made to Government to this effect."

"I have also the honour to forward herewith a printed copy of the proceedings of the meeting, and particularly to request the favour of His Excellency's attention to the discussion which took place in regard to this resolution."

Telegram from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, dated 29th August 1884:—

"Bombay Exhibition Committee strongly deprecate postponement to end of 1887, and urge that they should be allowed to open 1st December in order to give six months' currency. This Government think it essential to success of present undertaking that it should take place in that season.

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated, 30th August 1884:—

"Yours 29th instant, Bombay Exhibition. Government of India itself has no objections to the date named, but there is reason to believe that it will be inconvenient to some of the local Governments to provide agency or money for collections in 1886. Bombay Goverment must in that case be prepared to make its own arrangements for collections from them."

Resolution.—Copy of the telegram from the Government of India should be forwarded to the President of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee with an intimation that on its being notified to Government that the Committee are ready to proceed with the scheme and desire such action on the part of Government, the Governor in Council will cause the other local Governments to be addressed with a view to ascertain whether any and if so what contributions may be expected from them for the Bombay International Exhibition if the same is opened on 1st December, 1886.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, SEPT. 5.

WE are decidedly not behind the rest of the Presidency in going in for "social improvement." As a correspondent informed you the other day, the social gathering at the Rajaram College was a great success. All entered heartily into the games, and it could not but strike a thoughtful observer who had the good of the natives at heart what a blessing it would be to teach them to bring a little genuine fun into life. Cette distinction, vous l'admettrez, a son importance dans un pays constitutionnel, et je tiens d'autant plus à la faire ressortir, que vous prêtez à l'Association, erronment selon moi, des visées qui s'accordent mal avec le but humanitaire si manifeste de ses efforts.

Veuillez agreér, Monsieur, les assurances de ma considération très distinguée.

E. VAN ETVELDE,
Consul Général de Belgique.

Poona, Sept. 3.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Factory Commission resumed its sitting yesterday afternoon at the Secretariat, when the following members were present:—Mr. W. B. Muloch, president, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Serabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Dr. Blaney, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Jones, the secretary.

It was resolved on the motion of the president that the printed questions be sent to the witnesses named by the members of the committee; that they be requested to come with their answers, and read them before the committee and reply to any questions that may be put to them thereon.

Mr. Jones's examination was continued. He said:—I cannot profess to answer the question as to the prevailing diseases among mill hands. Since the passing of the existing Act, the mill buildings have improved in point of sanitation; the rooms are generally lofty and the means of exit more numerous and better arranged. I have in some cases noticed offensive smells in the sizing and reeling rooms, occasioned by overcrowding. Some few mills are provided with roof ventilators over the sizing machinery. I have not perceived that the rooms of mills are so intensely hot that a stranger on entering immediately rushes out. It is only in the blow and card rooms that the workpeople suffer from the effects of cotton-dust. In the majority of mills they have fans in the grinding-room. Where grinding is done in the card room, I have suggested that a separate room should be provided for grinding. In a few mills the reeling rooms are overcrowded. I think a clause might with advantage be introduced here, as in the English Act, specifying the number of cubic feet necessary for each hand. In England 250 feet is provided by law for each man. I think that in one or two reeling rooms in the Presidency the space is less. Painting in the mills is necessary every seven years, and limewashing every eighteen months. A fan is necessary in the grinding-room only. I think one-third of the mills have no fan in that room. The new mills in Bombay are quite as lofty as English mills of the same date. The machinery in the mills here is not so closely placed as in England. I must, however, say that in many mills the gangways between the carding engines are much too narrow. The millowners are obliged to use steam in the mills in cold and wet months. In England they use it for increasing the temperature. Gaslight is used in England, not in Bombay. Electric light was used in one of the mills in the Presidency, but it has since been discontinued.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Do you know of a mill in Bombay in which the electric light is used, and the same set of men work from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily?

Witness.—I do not know of any such mill. In Bombay the limewashing and white washing mills varies from one to eight years. Since I have been here, which is something over twelve months, I have noticed that all the mills, except one, have been limewashed. Legislative protection must be extended to women and other persons under twelve years of age. If some amendment of the Act were to be applied and carried out in Bengal and Madras as well as in Bombay, I should propose that the hours of work for every person be restricted to ten per day and to eleven working hours a day. This would make a total of 66 hours per week against 56 in England. I say this supposing that four days' rest in a month is granted as well; not taking into consideration the time the hands would be employed in cleaning machinery on the days of rest. Thus the total number of working hours for India would be 68½ per week. All females and young persons under sixteen might work from six to six, with an hour for rest. In India the hours of work in summer months are about 86 per week against 56 in England at present. The average working hours for January are 71 hours 25 minutes per day, and for June the working time is about 10 hours and 5 minutes. I do not know of the average working hours for women; but I know that the hours of women reelers are considerably less. I know of mills in India where the time of rest during the day does not exceed 15 minutes, as a native holiday came during the week I would give it, and work on the following Sunday. There must be four days of rest every month, and the days fixed by Government. I would not count as rest a break-down of the machinery, however long it should continue. If two successive holidays come together I would work on Sundays before and the Sunday after. I would have two hours, from 6 to 8 a.m., on the day of rest for cleaning machinery. I consider the present working hours (nine), with an hour's relaxation, not too long for children. I would recommend a reduction of one-and-a-half or two hours. In the Bombay mills the number of children employed are 338 males and 79 females, and in the mofussil 467 males and 93 females, total 979. I think the best plan for the employment of children is to have morning and afternoon sets. The only difficulty is that the same children might be employed in the morning in one mill, and in the afternoon of the same day in another. Of twenty mills that replied to a reference from me, I find that one mill gives over 30 holidays in the year, fifteen mills give between 25 and 30 holidays, and four mills give under 25. I think with the same class of cotton, spinning the same numbers, and with 50,000 spindles, 600 men would be employed here to about 400 at home. I, however, cannot give a definite answer. A woman in England will attend three drawing frames. I do not know how many persons are required to attend them in Bombay. A young girl of 18 would attend to two slubbing, roving, and intermediate frames, and from two to three and occasionally even four looms, in England. I do not know how many persons are employed here for the purpose. A very small percentage of women are employed in Bombay in certain parts of the card room, whereas in England women are universally employed. I venture to predict that in the course of a few years woman's labour will be widely used in both weaving and card rooms here.

Mr. Cotton.—What are you reasons for saying so?

Mr. Jones.—Because I think it is light work. But I have not noticed any increase or decrease in the employment of women in the card room since I have been here. The half-hour granted for taking rest is taken both for food and rest. In some mills a rest of between fifteen and twenty minutes only is given. I decline to give the names of such mills. I am not aware of any native custom by which native women are obliged to stay away four days per month. The operative class in England is more settled in certain localities. I cannot give the average number of hours mill operatives work in England and in India. I do not know if any operatives, as a class, would object to the reduction of wages resulting from reduced working hours. The four Sundays of the month are generally given as holidays to children; and there is a disposition amongst a few of the millowners, I know, to close their mills on Sundays.

At this stage the further examination of the witness was adjourned.

The president proposed that Wednesdays be appointed for examining witnesses on smaller factories, and that the other sittings of the Commission should be regularly held every Saturday and Monday.

Mr. Cotton said it would be impossible for business men to give up three days in the week to serve on the Commission. He accordingly proposed an amendment, that the members of the Commission, with every facility to meet the wishes of Government, are willing to meet every Saturday and Monday.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. S. S. Bengalee, and carried.

The Commission then adjourned until Saturday.

FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been already subscribed through the local sub-committee. Further lists of subscriptions will be published from time to time.

	Rs.
Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.	1,000
Hajee Karim Mahomed Sulleman, Esq.	1,000
H. H. Aga Ali Shah	500
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	500
Aga Abdool Husein Sherazi	500
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	500
Vandravandass Purshotumdass, Esq.	500
Khimjee Jiva, Esq.	500
Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, Esq.	500
Walabdass Waljee, Esq.	500
Shaik Esa bin Shaikh	500
Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Esq.	500
Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Esq.	300
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq.	250
Peeroo Mahomed, Esq.	250
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	250
Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, Esq.	200
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	200
Haridas Premjee, Esq.	151
Wagjee Ranjee, Esq.	151
Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	130
The Hon. MacMelvill	126
The Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I.	100
The Hon. Vishwanath N. Mundlik, C.S.I.	100
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., C.S.I.	100
Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	100
Thos. Blaney, Esq.	100
Ganpatrao Bhasker, Esq.	100
Rao Bahadoor Viziarungum Moodliar	100
A. H. Spry, Esq., C.S.	100
Vinayekrao Wassoodew, Esq.	100
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	100
Nursey Khatow, Esq.	100
Tejpal Gopejee, Esq.	100
Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Esq.	100
Nansey Khairaj, Esq.	75
G. B. Reid, Esq., C.S.	63
Col. W. M. Ducat	60
General A. A. Bayley	50
T. B. Kirkham, Esq.	50
General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I.	50
Mirza Husein Khan, Esq.	50
Total	10,700

Bankers—Bank of Bombay.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Chairman, Sub-Committee, Frere Memorial Fund.

8th September, 1884.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

MONSIEUR L'EDITEUR DE LA "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

A PROPOS de l'intéressant article que vous avez publié dans votre numéro de ce jour sur la question du Congo, permettez-moi de dire que l'Association Internationale Africaine n'est pas placée sous les auspices du Gouvernement Belge, mais sous celle de S. M. le Roi des Belges. Cette distinction, vous l'admettrez, a son importance dans un pays constitutionnel, et je tiens d'autant plus à la faire ressortir, que vous prêtez à l'Association, erronment selon moi, des visées qui s'accordent mal avec le but humanitaire si manifeste de ses efforts.

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Witness.—I do not know of any such mill. In Bombay the limewashing and white washing mills varies from one to eight years. Since I have been here, which is something over twelve months, I have noticed that all the mills, except one

resulted in the despatch of a special officer, Sir Lewis Pelly, to report on the situation. Mulhar Rao was suspended from power, but in a weak moment his case was submitted to a mixed commission. The English members found him guilty of all the charges, but Scindiah and Sir Dinkur Rao absolved him of the more serious allegations. The Government were, therefore, compelled to act outside of this commission, and by a decree of arbitrary but undoubtedly just power to declare that Mulhar Rao was no longer fit to rule, and was consequently deposed. The widow of his brother, Khundi Rao, was allowed to adopt Gopal Rao, the descendant of Pilaji Gaekwar, and after an eight years' regency he was intrusted with personal authority two years ago. Accounts differ as to whether the promises held forth by those who were intrusted with his education will be realized. The atmosphere of Baroda has long been tainted, and the Ministers of Guzerat generally have shown neither capacity nor public spirit. In no other part of India is the tendency to accumulate useless treasure more marked than it is here.

The population of Baroda is about 2½ millions, and the revenue exceeds 1½ million rupees. It follows that the population are taxed at the rate of nearly 12 shillings a head, or more than twice what is paid by English subjects. Much of this revenue is wasted on an utterly useless army of 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 44 guns, while an irregular force is maintained of 5,000 cavalry and 7,000 foot. With the exception of the mercenaries from Arabia and Scinde this nondescript force is almost contemptible, except for mischief and rapine. It only exists in order that the people of Baroda may be taxed and that the ruler may wreak his will on wretched sections of the population such as the Nimas and other inferior races. Perhaps because it is so utterly without use or value it affords stronger proof of the anomaly of these armies which have no avocation, and which can only be defended on the ground of their providing their masters with the means of playing at soldiers. A dangerous game, it must be allowed, among a dominant caste whose instincts are martial, and whose rulers possess many proud memories of past greatness, and of a period when but for us they would have been the arbiters of India's destiny. Nor, if we think solely of the useless outlay, of the suffering of the people, ground down to pay the vast cost of maintenance, of the diverted energy, of the embarrassment these armies are accepted in all our calculations as possessing the means of creating, can we arrive less clearly at the one obvious conclusion that they are completely unable to justify their existence. By none would their disappearance be felt more markedly, or for greater good, than by the peaceful and well-behaved indigenous peoples between the Chumbul and the Nerbudda, who are now given over by our excessive tolerance to the Mahratta tax-gatherer to be fleeced and shorn for the purposes of an unnecessary and perilous display of martial power.

MR. MACLEAN AT THE MANCHESTER DEMONSTRATION.

Among the many reasons for satisfaction with the great meeting at the Pomona Gardens last Saturday not by any means the least with the Oldham Conservatives will be the conspicuous position occupied by Mr. Maclean, the respected candidate for the representation of this borough in Parliament. The men of Oldham need not be told that Mr. Maclean is an excellent speaker. They have heard him on many occasions, and they know the pleasure to be derived from listening to an address from him. Yet all the same they may well be proud to see him occupying so prominent a position at the great demonstration and admittedly acquitting himself in such a way as to be ranked on an equality with the best of the speakers, even if not in advance of them. We know not any reason why the *Morning Post* should go out of its way to pay Mr. Maclean a compliment; yet in its account of the demonstration it was pleased to remark that outside the Agricultural Hall was a platform presided over by Mr. Sowler, where addresses were delivered by a number of gentlemen, of whom it can only unfortunately be said that the speeches were worthy of themselves, of the party, and of the occasion. Mr. J. M. Maclean, Conservative candidate for Oldham, held thousands around him by his highly popular style of oratory. This is high praise, yet not more than the just merits of Mr. Maclean demand. He spoke at considerable length in that measured and effective style for which he is so well known and so highly esteemed in Oldham, by which, without any of the artifices of the popularity seeker, he has yet acquired a most enviable position, and can hold entranced crowds of eager listeners, enthralled by the one desire—not to lose a single word, or miss a meaning emphasis, or a telling inflection of voice. Mr. Maclean's address will be found in another column, and we need not recapitulate his arguments here. We refer to it chiefly to point out to the rank and file of the Conservatives of Oldham that in struggling for the return of Mr. Maclean they are seeking to secure for Oldham one who gives great promise of taking a high place in the House of Commons, and that the honour conferred upon him by choosing him as the representative of the borough will be amply repaid by the honour which his career will reflect on the judgment and penetration of those who, by their votes, will have thus afforded him a fitting opportunity for the display of his undoubtedly great abilities. Mr. Maclean is a candidate of whom any constituency might well be proud; and we venture to predict that not only will he, ere long, be the representative of Oldham, but that he will fully vindicate the good sense of the Oldham electorate in choosing him for their representative. The coming election, which cannot be far distant, will see him where he certainly deserves to be, and his power as a speaker, the excellence of his style, and the soundness of his judgment, must soon carry him to the front rank in the House of Commons, as they have already placed him there before the public.—*Oldham Standard*, Aug. 16.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER BETWEEN SALVATIONISTS AND SKELETONS.

A few months since disturbances took place at Worthing on several Sundays owing to the opposition the local members of the Salvation Army met with at the hands of a mob calling itself the Skeleton Army. Several collisions occurred of a more or less serious nature, but, owing to the good sense of the police, the Salvationists were induced to discontinue their practice of parading the streets. On Sunday, Aug. 17, however, they departed from this state of things, by order, it said, of their superior officers, and a renewal of the disturbances was the result. When the army procession had got close to their barracks, an organized rush was made upon them by the Skeletons, and the police who guarded the Salvationists were late to fight it out with the mob. As a result some of the rioters were apprehended and others were summoned to appear at the weekly petty sessions yesterday. On Monday night the disturbances were renewed and took the form of an attack upon the shop of Mr. George Head, ironmonger, of 53, Montague-street, who is one of the Salvation Army and the builder of the Salvation Army barracks. For some time the mob contented themselves with hooting, but at last assailed the shop windows with stones, and finding themselves unmolested in their work of destruction they at length tore down the sashes and broke all the lamps exposed for sale in the window. Garden and other implements, with which the shop was stocked, were seized when the windows had been destroyed and they were used to break open the door. No one interfered, the small force of police being placed at the station, fearing an attack upon the place and the rescue of the prisoners. After forcing the door the shop was entered, and the mob began to destroy the goods; but got outside again when they found Mr. Head in front of them armed with a shovel. After a while another rush was made, and amid the din a pistol shot was heard, and one of the leaders of the party was wounded in the wrist, but it was afterwards found this was done by broken glass. The pistol, it was thought, had been charged with blank cartridges. The shop was cleared again, but another attempt to enter the premises was made, and this time there was no doubt as to the efficacy of the pistol shots, for a lad named Eldridge was shot in the face, a man named Reed shot through the hand, and Mr. Head's own son was wounded. Seeing how serious matters had become there was no further attempt to wreck the house, although stones were freely thrown at the building. The house was first attacked about 11, and it was 2 o'clock before the mob finally dispersed. The local magistrates were called up, and went at once to the scene with the intention of reading the Riot Act, if necessary, but the excitement having abated this step was not taken. The usual sitting of the Bench took place at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, and 23 prisoners appeared to answer various charges connected with the Sunday disturbances, fines being inflicted in some cases, and in others terms of imprisonment were ordered. While the Court was sitting, the Skeleton army marched round the hall singing and groaning, and when the police left the building they were stoned. The magistrates afterwards considered the best means to preserve the peace of the town, and resolved to requisition the services of a troop of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, stationed at Brighton. This was formally done by Colonel Wisden, J.P., of Worthing, and immediately on receipt of the message, a troop of 36 rank and file left the barracks, Brighton, under command of Captain Walton, with Lieutenant Law and Lieutenant Shakespeare. Some threats had been made to wreck the houses of the magistrates. Up to time of telegraphing disturbances had not been renewed.

The dragoons arrived a few minutes after 10, and drew up in front of the Town-hall. Colonel Wisden, J.P., who was mounted, addressed the crowd and asked them to go home quietly. They refused to do so, and began singing, "Rule Britannia," "We won't go home till morning," &c. At half-past 11 the Riot Act was read, and the space in front of the Town-hall was speedily cleared. The dragoons, however, made no charge. The police were afterwards called out and cleared the streets.

Order was restored about midnight.

THE DUBLIN SCANDALS.

Mr. Baron Dowse sat on August 19 in the Commission Court, Green-street, Dublin for the trial of the prisoners in the scandal cases. The first put forward was Mr. French, who was placed on a seat in the dock. By direction of the Court the prisoner was impleaded again and arraigned on the charge of felony, and a jury of triers was sworn. Mr. Serjeant Hemphill, The Mac Dermott, Q.C., and Mr. Ronan were counsel for the Crown; Mr. Sherlock defended the prisoner. He proposed to challenge one of the triers, but the Court said there was no challenge under the circumstances. Counsel for the Crown were asked what course they meant to take, and Mr. Serjeant Hemphill observed that there was no precedent for a challenge in such a proceeding. His lordship added that in his opinion there ought to be no precedent. Mr. Sherlock handed in a challenge, and the Crown counsel demurred. Mr. Baron Dowse overruled the challenge and allowed the demurrer. A jury were empanelled, and Mr. Sherlock addressed them. He complained that the case of the prisoner had been prejudiced by those whom he had served. A Viceregal Commission had been appointed to inquire into the state of the prisoner's mind, and the result had been published in the papers. He would be able to show, however, that long before there was a suggestion against the prisoner his brain shown symptoms of weakening, which had developed during the last 12 months. His greatest enemies, and perhaps no man in Ireland had more, could have no doubt, after hearing the evidence, that his mind was failing. The prisoner was almost completely at the mercy of his enemies and probably of a conspiracy, but counsel for the Crown said that the jury would do him justice.

Baron Dowse, in charging the jury, said that the jury were to try whether the prisoner was capable of defending himself.

The jury retired, and after considerable deliberation returned into court and said they were unable to agree to a verdict, and they were finally discharged.

James Pillar was then put forward and indicted for felony.

Mr. M'Inerney, his counsel, said, on behalf of the prisoner, he had to withdraw the plea of not guilty and plead guilty on the first indictment.

Mr. Serjeant Hemphill said the Crown would withdraw the other counts against the prisoner.

Sentence was deferred.

Mr. Cornwall was next placed in the dock and indicted for felony. Messrs. Holmes, Q.C., Monroe, Q.C., and Kisbey, Q.C., appeared for the defence.

Mr. Serjeant Hemphill then stated the case for the prosecution, and evidence was taken.

At the sitting of the Commission Court on August 20 Mr. Serjeant Hemphill stated that in the case of Mr. French, having regard to the conflict of medical evidence and to the disagreement of the jury yesterday evening, the Crown asked for an adjournment until the next Commission.

Mr. Baron Dowse.—Quite right.

Mr. Serjeant Hemphill.—Time will serve to demonstrate which view of the case was correct.

Mr. Baron Dowse.—In point of fact, it amounts to a suspension of judgment in the case altogether I confess myself that I never was more embarrassed in any case by a conflict of evidence, the conflict being among men the high value of whose opinions I was aware of.

Mr. Serjeant Hemphill,—Seven or eight weeks may make all the difference in the world.

Mr. Baron Dowse.—Yes. I make the order applied for, adjourning the trial of all the indictments in which James Ellis French is concerned until the next Commission.

The trial of Mr. Cornwall was then resumed.

Evidence having been given.

Mr. Baron Dowse then charged the jury, reviewing the evidence at length. The jury retired, and in five minutes returned into Court with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The announcement was received with cheers.

The prisoner was then put back and the Court adjourned.

THE ALLEGED INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

The following account of the alleged insult to the British Flag at Bageida in West Africa, by Dr. Nachtigal, the German consul, is given in a Reuter's telegram from Liverpool:—

Information has been received here of an insult by a German man-of-war to the English flag on the West Coast of Africa, at Bageida, a town lying between Quitta and Lagos. The British authorities from Quitta are reported to have recently visited Bageida, and at the request of the inhabitants hoisted the national flag to indicate British protection. A few days afterwards the German war-vessel Moewe arrived at the place, and cutting down the flagstaff removed the English flag, which was replaced by German colours. The home Government, it is believed, have been informed of the matter.

According to the last report from the West Coast, a Commission of Investigation into the alleged high-handed proceeding was being despatched from Quitta. The date of the occurrence is not given.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* publishes a private telegram from Madeira, stating that Dr. Nachtigal, the Imperial German Commissioner, has visited Cameroons and Bimbia in the German gunboat Moewe, and had hoisted the German flag at both places.

According to a telegram from Paris in the *Cologne Gazette*, Dr. Nachtigal has arrived at Angra Pequena on board the imperial gun-boat Moewe, and formally placed under the protection of the Empire the whole territory there "as far south as the Orange River." The Cape authorities annexing all the coast northward of the Orange River to the Portuguese frontier. As to the action of Dr. Nachtigal in the Bight of Guinea, the latest advices that have reached Hamburg represent it in the following light:—

On the 2nd of July the gun-boat Moewe reached Little Popo, and was there informed that the negro tribes in the neighbourhood of Bageida had threatened to destroy the factory of the Hamburg farm, Wolber and Brohm, unless the owners departed within a week. Hereupon the Moewe steamed away to Bageida and hoisted the German flag for the protection of the threatened factory, while its chief was appointed German Consul for district. The Moewe then returned to Little Popo, and there the negro King Lobson, ratified the treaty of friendship which he had concluded some time ago with the commander of the German corvette Sophie, and for the execution of which that vessel had carried away the negro chiefs, who were now restored to their tribe by the Moewe. But there is nothing in all this about hauling down the British flag and hoisting the German one in its place. At the same time Dr. Nachtigal's action does not seem to have been confined to Bageida, for another report speaks of him positively as having also hoisted the imperial flag at or near Bimbia, in the Cameroon region. At Bimbia there are said to be but half-a-dozen English houses and two Hamburg firms; but the latter are said to have in their hands the greater portion of the trade of the district, which is carried on mainly by barter. According to one version, the negro chiefs in the neighbourhood desired to be placed under the protection of the British Government, while according to another it was the English traders there who tried to induce the chiefs to take this step. But in any case the sanction of the Foreign Office was not immediately forthcoming, and now it has been forestalled by the German Government. The place is touched at at every month by a Hamburg and an English line of steamers, the latter being the Castle Mails Packet Company.

A letter from Quitta, dated July 9, has been received in London, in which the writer says:—The German traders and others having lately established stores for the sale of contraband articles in the Beh country, and about two miles from the eastern limit of the Gold Coast Colony, the District Commissioner and Commandant of Quittah Captain Firminger was ordered to proceed to Beh to arrange terms for the cession of the seaboard to the British Government. In this he was successful; but a few days after his return here—namely, on the 3rd July—the German man-of-war Moewe, with the Acting-German Consul-General, Dr. Nachtigal, arrived at Beh, and hearing that the country was to be ceded to the British, at once proclaimed a German Protectorate, and on the 5th hoisted the German Imperial flag was hoisted at both limits of the Beh seaboard (thirteen miles long), with salutes of twenty-one guns from the Moewe. The people of this district and for many miles round are much excited.

Some idea may be gained of the extent to which the trading interest of Germany has already developed up and down the west coast of Africa from the fact that fourteen Hamburg firms are represented there by sixty factories, not to speak of several Bremen houses. The Hamburg firms have trading settlements in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Akkra, Whydah, Grand Popo and Little Popo, Lagos, Cameroon, Gaboon, and Ambriz; while the Bremen merchants are established at Akkra, Little Popo, Kreta, Lagos, Angra Pequena, and Adda.

In an interview with a representative of the *Central News* Mr. H. M. Stanley said that his negotiations with the King of the Belgians had been of the most satisfactory character. They are now maturing arrangements for the colonization of certain parts of the Congo, and are receiving great encouragement in both France and Germany. He has received letters from the emigration agents of both countries, and last week an offer to send 500 persons from France was made. The principal object they have in view in the immediate future is the creation of a railway from the head of navigation on the Congo to a point about 117 miles up where the river again becomes navigable. With regard to the reported insult to the British flag on the West Coast of Africa, had it taken place he should have attached no importance to it whatever. It is quite a common thing, that one, perhaps, for an English, French, or German trader to lower the flag of another if he thinks his neighbour is encroaching too much. In this instance, however, the German Government would have the best of it, because there would have been a gun-boat on the spot. The French also take care to be represented in this respect; but there is a singular absence of any English warship in those parts, although English trade there is more than double that of Germany or France.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

The Lancashire cotton trade has entered upon a period of very severe depression. The market has for weeks been getting worse, both for the manufacturer and the spinner, and so low have the quotations come down that there are many who would prefer to close their mills altogether for a time to running at losses which are most ruinous. It is generally conceded that no keen has the competition in the cotton trade become that it is impossible for a mill to pay unless it is built after the most modern fashion, equipped with the very best machinery, high speeded, and economically managed. If the depression continues many months it is very probable that several mills will be closed altogether. There is talk among some of the employers in favour of reducing wages, but the operatives contend that this will not remedy the evil, for the benefit will be got by the middleman. They express their perfect willingness to work short time. The depression is most acute in the foreign makes of cloth and in the better class of the makes for the distant markets. The reports from the great consuming centres do not give the faintest hope of any improvement, and the coming winter will see the cotton trade of Lancashire most seriously tested. The hostilities between France and China will intensify the depression very much, for it will close markets for which millions of pieces are yearly made. It is believed that the example of the Oldham masters to run four days a week will be followed by the association of the other districts. The Cotton Spinners' Association has given an estimate of the spindles at work in the cotton trade of Great Britain. They show, taking the ordinary computation of £2 per spindle as the value, that there is a capital invested in the spinning trade alone of 41 millions. The table shows:—Accrington and district, 600,000 spindles; Ashton-under-Lyne, 2,400,000; Bacup, 442,000; Blackburn, 1,650,000; Bolton, 4,700,000; Burnley, 1,020,000; Bury, 944,000; Chorley, 570,000; Clitheroe, 230,000; Colne, 220,000; Darwen, 470,000; Eccles, 350,000; Glossop, 1,050,000; Golborne, 110,000; Haslingden, 280,000; Heywood, 630,000; Hindley, 220,000; Hyde, 870,000; Oldham, 9,000,000; Leigh, 1,060,000; Rochdale, 1,250,000; Manchester, 2,063,000; Marple, 271,000; Middleton, 411,000; Mossley, 1,240,000; Newchurch, 294,000; New Mills, 68,000; Padiham, 205,000; Preston, 2,260,000; Stalybridge, 1,040,000; Stockport, 1,500,000; Todmorden, 250,000; Warrington, 71,000; Whalley, 46,000; Wigan, 700,000; other districts, 2,377,000; total, 41,000,000. It will thus be seen what a vast production there is at the present time, and the table does not give the spinning power of the Glasgow and other Scotch districts. The feeling is growing that the foreign competition is becoming so serious that it is a question whether the trade will be really profitable for Lancashire again. At present the production is in advance of the consuming populations.—*Times*.

THE QUEEN AND THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

The Queen presented new colours on Aug. 16 to the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs, Duke of Albany's), of the 3rd Battalion of which regiment the late Duke of Albany was colonel. The Queen drove to the parade, which was held in the grounds at Osborne, with the Princess of Wales and Crown Princess of Germany. In a second carriage there followed Princess Beatrice, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Princess Louise of Wales, and Princess Victoria of Prussia. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Prince Louis of Battenberg and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar met the Queen at the saluting-flag. The Seaforth Highlanders were drawn up in line, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell. The old colours were trooped and then marched down the front of the line, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." The regiment then formed three sides of a square, and the new colours having been presented, the Queen addressed the regiment as follows: "It is with feelings of deep emotion that I present you to-day with these new colours, as I cannot forget that had it not been for the great loss which we have all sustained, my dear son, or else his wife, the Duchess of Albany, would have performed this duty. From the day when your regiment first assembled on the hill-sides of Rossshire till now, when I see in the ranks before me the men who upheld the honour of the country in Afghanistan and in Egypt, the Seaforth Highlanders have ever justified their motto, 'Cuidich n'Righ;' and, convinced of your devotion to your Queen and country, I confidently entrust these colours to your charge. I cannot conclude without alluding to the memorial book presented to me by you a few months ago, when you bore my beloved son's earthly remains to their last resting-place—a service which will ever be gratefully remembered by me." Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell replied, and having expressed the thanks of the officers and men of the Seaforth Highlanders for the honour done them by their Sovereign, asked to be allowed to place the old colours on the tomb of Prince Leopold at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Having marched past, the regiment advanced in review order, and after a royal salute, gave three cheers for her Majesty, who then left the ground.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Greely has been interviewed on the subject of the results of his Arctic expedition. He says that he does not think the North Pole can be reached unless every circumstance hitherto found to be unfavourable should prove favourable to the party attempting the feat. If it be done at all, it will be done by way of Franz Josef Land; it could never be reached by the Jeannette route. He continued:—

"That there is an open Polar sea I am wellnigh certain. This is proved by the fact that the ice drifts out of Musselbay and Spitzbergen in midwinter. The northern drift of the polar pack was experienced by Pavy and Lockwood.

"Men can stand two winters well at Franklin Bay, but their physical strength rapidly deteriorates. If we had every needed supply and food we could have lived perhaps eight or ten years at Franklin Bay."

Lieutenant Greely says that the disclosures as to cannibalism have given him the most horrible news to him, causing him more mental anguish than all his Arctic experiences. If cannibalism was practised, it was done in secret without his knowledge and contrary to his discipline. He adds that since these disclosures were made every man of his surveying party has assured him that he knew nothing about the condition of his fallen comrade's bodies, and that each solemnly swears his individual innocence of cannibalism.

"THE CLEVELAND SCANDAL."

The New York correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes under date Aug. 6:—The "Cleveland scandal" has become suddenly as notorious as the "Blaine bolt." It is the issue of the hour. Tariff, foreign policy, Civil Service reform, are all eclipsed by it. Preachers discuss it in the pulpit, newspapers take sides on it, Republicans spread it in campaign pamphlets, Democrats prepare to defend it. Divines and professors who were going to vote for Mr. Cleveland profess to be confounded by it. It is no doubt the most effective weapon that the Republicans have yet found; and the question which they now ask about Mr. Cleveland is, not whether he is competent to govern, not whether he can run the State as well as he has ruled a State, not whether his fame is national or local, but whether his domestic relations in Buffalo were all that could be desired? Nothing could be more typical of Anglo-American life, and nothing could show more clearly the ordeal to which a presidential candidate must submit.

The story began as a reprisal. The Republicans were tired of the Mulligan letters, in which Mr. Blaine offered to sell his official influence. "Call off your dogs," they said to their opponents; "otherwise, we can tell worse things of Mr. Cleveland than you can tell of Mr. Blaine." Acting on this hint, an obscure Buffalo paper, which was on the verge of dissolution, published a scandalous story about the Governor, charging him with drunkenness and seduction. It was copied everywhere. The Republican papers commented freely upon it. "Now," they asked the independents, "how will you support a notorious drunkard and libertine?" The democratic papers at first kept silence. Then the *New York Sun*, which, though nominally Democratic, is really Mr. Cleveland's most venomous opponent, called on him to defend himself. The friends of the Governor asked him by telegraph, "What shall we say?" His answer came immediately: "Tell the truth." The truth is this. Some years ago Mr Cleveland formed an irregular connection with a woman. Her name was Maria Halpin. She had two children, the elder being fourteen years old. Her profligacy, though known to a few, was not notorious, and she was still beautiful. She gave birth to a third child, of which Mr. Cleveland accepted the paternity. After this she took to drinking and her conduct became so outrageous that Mr. Cleveland called on Judge Burrows, an old lawyer of high standing in Buffalo and asked him to arrange the matter. The child was sent to the Protestant Orphan Asylum; the mother was sent, with a pension, to Niagara. Thence she returned to carry off the child. With the aid of her brother-in-law and an attorney she brought a suit against Mr. Cleveland. A compromise was made; the mother was sent away; the boy knowing nothing of his parentage, was adopted by a respectable family in Buffalo; and the matter would have been wholly forgotten if Mr. Cleveland had not been chosen by the Democrats as their candidate for the presidency.

It is not a pleasant story. It has shocked the religious portion of the community. The papers have hastened to attack or defend him. "We hold," says the democratic *Sun*, whose fury at Mr. Cleveland's nomination was equal to that of senility, "We hold that he is not fitted to be President." "It will be well," says the *Herald*, his most loyal supporter, "it will be well for Mr. Blaine if, when his story comes out, it shall contain nothing worse." The *Evening Post* speaks most ably for the Independents. "The standard," it says, "by which some Ministers now propose to exclude Mr. Cleveland from high place would have prevented Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton—not to go any further—from taking any prominent part in the foundation of the American Republic. It would have excluded from office in England nearly every great statesman or reformer of the last hundred years, except, perhaps, Romilly, Wilberforce, and Gladstone. We will not for our part help the Republican party at this crisis in an attempt to capture the presidency for a trickster, as Joshua captured Jericho, with the aid of a harlot. Great as its faults are, it deserves a less ignominious end than this."

AN AFRICAN "CHARMER" AND HIS VICTIMS.

An African mail steamer some time since brought an account of a discovery of human remains in a bush near the town of Lagos, which led to the belief that the victims had been decoyed there and butchered, as all of the skeletons found appeared to be those of women. The last steamer which reached Liverpool from West Africa has brought some further particulars on the subject. The native, Adeoshun, who is under arrest charged with the murders, has for some time past been regarded as a Ju Ju medicine man, and had great influence over the women of Lagos, owing to his dealings in "charms" and "fetish." The first charge against Adeoshun which was investigated was that of the murder of Mrs. Selina Cole. This lady disappeared mysteriously some time since, and it was thought that she had been sold into slavery. Subsequently her husband became aware that certain property which formerly belonged to his wife, was in possession of the accused. A search warrant was obtained, and goods to the value of some £150 were found on the premises of Adeoshun, all of which were said to belong to Mrs. Cole. The matter having been taken up by Inspector Willoughby, of the Houssa police, a bush near the town was searched, and this search resulted in the discovery of first four skeletons and subsequently eight more—twelve in all. The remains of Mrs. Cole were among the number. It is said that the accused, by the aid of his charms, was believed by the women of the colony to be able to bring them wealth. From Mrs. Cole alone it is asserted that Adeoshun obtained some £500 previous to her disappearance. It is stated that the prisoner induced his victims to meet him in a lonely part of Ikoyi (near where the bodies were found), and there compel them to kneel down with their eyes blindfolded. A live fowl was then put into each hand of the victims, and, while in this position it is believed they were despatched by the aid of some heavy weapon. So great was the excitement among the people of the place, particularly among the women, while the prisoner's examination was going on, that a force of Houssas had to be stationed at the police-court to protect him from the violence of a mob of about 3,000 people.

CLEAR THE WAY!

Clear the way, my lords and lackeys! you have had your day.
Here you have your answer—England's yea against your nay:
Long enough your House has held you: up, and clear the way!

Lust and falsehood, craft and traffic, precedent and gold,
Tongue of courtier, kiss of harlot, promise bought and sold,
Gave you heritage of empire over thralls of old.

Now that all these things are rotten, all their gold is rust,
Quenched the pride they lived by, dead the faith and cold the lust,
Shall their heritage not also turn again to dust?

By the grace of these they reigned, who left their sons their away:
By the grace of these, what England says her lords unsay:
Till at last her cry go forth against them—Clear the way!

By the grace of trust in treason knaves have lived and lied:
By the force of fear and folly fools have fed their pride:
By the strength of filth and custom reason stands denied.

Lest perchance your reckoning on some latter day be worse,
Halt and hearken, lords of land and princes of the purse,
Ere the tide be full that comes with blessing and with curse.

Where we stand, as where you sit, scarce falls a sprinkling spray:
But the wind that swells, the wave that follows, none shall stay:
Spread no more of sail for shipwreck: out, and clear the way!

Algernon Charles Swinburne.

—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 21st August.

(*London Gazette*, 22nd August.)

Sub-Lieut C McCrea has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd August.

(*London Gazette*, 22nd August.)

Royal Horse Guards, Gentleman Cadet O Gw St G Williams, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice Lord H E B Somerset, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet A G Crosse, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J A Paterson, deceased.

5th Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet W G Rennie, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice O H Ames, transferred to the 2nd Life Guards.

Gentleman Cadet A A G Anderson, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J D Baird, resigned.

Gentleman Cadet G T Peacocke, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice M V E Sankey, resigned.

2nd Dragoons, Gentleman Cadet H P Levita, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice W H Hippisley, promoted.

3rd Hussars, Gentleman Cadet H N M Thoyts, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H R Crompton-Roberts, transferred to the Grenadier Guards.

4th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet H T Fenwick, from the 4th Mily College, to be Lieut, vice F H Blacker, appointed Adjt.

Gentleman Cadet G H Gandet, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice P J Zigomala, transferred to the 10th Hussars, vice W F Cockerann, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

6th Lancers, Gentleman Cadet T B Ramsay, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice G E de V Kennedy, resigned.

6th Dragoons, Gentleman Cadet H Bagwell-Purefoye, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice W H Brown, promoted.

11th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet Guy W[illegible] [illegible] College, to be Lieut, vice [illegible] Lord E W Hamilton, promoted.

14th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet F D S Bentley-Innes, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A C King, promoted.

18th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet R F C Gordon, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice F B de Sb La Terrier, seconded.

19th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet F W Clementson, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H D Fanshawe, promoted.

21st Hussars, Gentleman Cadet G L Holdsworth, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice F H G Cunliffe, resigned.

Gentleman Cadet C H Payner, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H. Finn, appointed Adjt.

Royal Engineers, Lieut-Genl and Hony Genl Sir J S Hawkins, K C M G, to be Col-Comdt, vice Genl C E Ford, deceased.

Lieut-Genl A Fraser, C B (late Bengal) to be Col-Comdt, vice Genl-Commdt vice, Genl J. R. Becher, C B deceased.

Major and Bt-Col C A Sim (late Madras) to retire upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Major V F Rowe retires upon retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Capt G Macdonald to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (b) of the R Warrant of 10th June, 1884.

Capt S Buckle, upon the Temporary Reserve List, to resign his Commission.

Royal Engineers, Gentleman Cadet the Hon W L Bagot, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice E M S Crabbe, promoted.

Hony Queen's Cadet W G H Marshall, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J Foster, promoted.

Gentleman Cadet A H O Lloyd, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice the Hon C R W Colville (Master of Colville), promoted.

Gentleman Cadet A F E W Webster, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice R C M Ferguson, resigned.

Gentleman Cadet G E Pereira, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H J Cranfurd, promoted.

Coldstream Guards, Hony Queen's Cadet U S O Monck, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A E Codrington, seconded.

Gentleman Cadet the Hon V A F C Spencer (late Page of Honour to the Queen), from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H C Surtees, seconded.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), Gentleman Cadet E M Jackson, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J C Fenton, promoted.

The Queen's (R West Surrey Regt), Gentleman Cadet H M Cowper, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut vice G F Pinkney, promoted.

Queen's (India) Cadet W I Ryder from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A F Maitland promoted.

The Buff's (East Kent Regt), Gentleman Cadet L G N Eales, from the R Mily College, to the Lieut, vice A H Coles, seconded.

Gentleman Cadet E T Buttanshaw, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice C L Connellan, appointed Adjut.

Gentleman Cadet E C M Parry, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H B Knight, appointed Adjt.

The R Warwickshire Regt, Gentleman Cadet D D Baynes, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H King, promoted.

The R Fusiliers (City of London Regt), Gentleman Cadet C T Shipley, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut vice G Bease, promoted.

The Norfolk Regt, Gentleman Cadet J B Chatterton, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice W B Mullins, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Gentleman Cadet E C Peebles, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A C Becher, promoted.

Hony Queen's Cadet G O Graham, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut vice W H Besant, seconded.

The Lincolnshire Regt, Gentleman Cadet Alr W Hunt, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice W S Carpenter, seconded.

Gentleman Cadet R F Crichton, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice E Herapath promoted.

The Devonshire Regt, Gentlemen Cadet G W G Sanders, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H Elliot, transferred to the King's (Liverpool Regt.)

The Suffolk Regt Gentleman Cadet G M Audain, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice F W Scudamore, promoted.

The East York Regt, Gentleman Cadet H Clowes, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A J Richardson, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Gentleman Cadet J P Hill, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice G W Priestley, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The R Irish Regt, Gentleman Cadet H J Jones, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice G H Bretherton, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Gentleman Cadet L R Jervis, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H W Scott, promoted.

The Cheshire Regt, Gentleman Cadet W M Cubitt, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice C C Thackeray, deceased.

Gentleman Cadet H B Powell, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H L Silvester, seconded.

Gentleman Cadet A E R Tucker, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A G B Lang, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Gentleman Cadet D J C Macnabb, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice E R C Graham, appointed Adjt.

Gentleman Cadet D Hughes-Onslow, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice C R H Hardy, seconded.

The South Wales Borderers, Gentleman Cadet G W Taylor, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice E B Grogan, transferred to the South Staffordshire Regt.

King's Own Borderers, Gentleman Cadet H St J Tulloch, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J B Thompson, deceased.

Gentleman Cadet the Hon H D Napier, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice G N Mayne, promoted.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Gentleman Cadet G V Moore, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H Lysons, V C seconded.

Gentleman Cadet H S Walker, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice C B Templer, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Gentleman Cadet L D Blackburn, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice S G Grant, seconded.

Gentleman Cadet J A Briggs, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut. vice C C Douglas, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regt, Gentleman Cadet H V Bradley, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A H Grove, deceased.

The Worcestershire Regt, Gentleman Cadet W Thorburn, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice A J Erskine, promoted.

Gentleman Cadet C G Carnegy, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J H S Gibb, seconded.

The East Lancashire Regt, Queen's Cadet G M Evans, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut vice W H Scott, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's L I, Gentleman Cadet R N S Lewin, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J M R Eden, promoted.

Gentleman Cadet C E Malcolm, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice R J Wilbraham, seconded.

Gentleman Cadet B A Newbury, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice C H Fenwick, transferred to the King's R Rifle Corps.

Gentleman Cadet E W L Holt, from the Rl Mily College, to be Lieut, vice J H Verschoyle, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), Gentleman Cadet F A Browning, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut vice A R Runne, promoted.

The Border Regt, Gentleman Cadet R A Browne, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, vice C E Richardson, transferred to Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Gentleman Cadet H L Goodenough, from the R Mily College, to be Lieut, v